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The *Classical Numismatic Review* is distributed simultaneously from the Pennsylvania and London offices about the middle of February, June and November. The point of sale for all items is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. As a convenience to our customers, orders may be placed with the London office. However, orders received in London are relayed via fax to the U.S. office for confirmation based upon availability. All items are sent from Pennsylvania. A phone call helps reserve your order. Alternate choices are appreciated and are used only when necessary.

Every effort is made to mail your order within 24 hours of receipt. Due to vagaries within the postal service (U.S. and International), please allow a reasonable time for your order to arrive. To addresses within the U.S. allow 5 to 10 working days; to addresses outside the U.S. allow 15 to 20 working days. On book orders within the U.S. allow 10 to 15 days. On book orders shipped via sea mail from the U.S. allow 30 to 60 days.

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All items offered are unconditionally guaranteed genuine. Any order may be returned within seven days of receipt. Coins will be sent on seven day approval to established customers; new customers are required to send payment or furnish satisfactory references prior to delivery. All items are priced in US \$ and £ Sterling. The official price of the items is the US \$ price. The £ price listed is guaranteed for the first two weeks after distribution. After that period the £ price is subject to review depending upon fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

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For specific information or ordering books, please see page 45.

For payments made to the U.S. office, please make checks payable to CNG. These checks must be in U.S. \$ drawn on a U.S. bank. For payments made to our London office, please make checks payable to Seaby Coins. These checks must be in £ Sterling drawn on a U.K. bank. Visa, Mastercard (Access) and American Express are accepted on all orders. Send raised information.

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To our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of *Classical Numismatic Group* and her affiliated company *Seaby Coins*. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to the London office. As this issue of the *Review* is being distributed to our full mailing list, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.



For the last nineteen years we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of the firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to supply the books that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to

help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. *Classical Numismatic Group* works out of a onetime farmhouse built in the mid 1850's. This rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery during its 140 years. Now, we have every bit of spare space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our Lancaster staff includes four numismatists (Barry, Kerry, Peter and Victor) who have over 120 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations are handled by Cathy, Donna, Karen and Liz. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and three *Reviews* a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, has recently joined us as our west coast representative. Larry puts in appearances on behalf of the company at club meetings and shows in California on a regular basis. In addition he attends almost all of the international shows in the United States. Larry's expertise in European and near eastern coins is a welcome addition to our numismatic resources.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of *Seaby Coins*. The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Wendy, Tina and Helen in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient or the Continent. If you are planning on being in London sometime this year, make it a point to stop by and say hello to Eric and the rest of the staff.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the *Review*. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage.

On collecting and such matters.....

By
Victor England, Jr.

As 1995 begins, I find it hard to believe that I am entering my twentieth year in this business. What started as a "business" in the basement when I was just out of university and what has emerged today are completely different ventures.

However, one idea has held constant all these years. What started as a one man business that dealt with individual collectors who wanted to collect for the enjoyment of collecting is still a business, though a much larger one, that deals with collectors with this "passion", or as some who don't understand us as well would say, this "compulsion". The joy derived from handling these "ancient time capsules" is one that I hope anyone with a passion for understanding life, for looking at the past, for envisioning the future, can find the time to experience.

Over the years, I have noticed a certain pattern that emerges in collectors. Perhaps you will see yourself somewhere in this collecting curve. The desire to collect is instilled in a person at a young age, often by a parent, maybe by a visit to a museum, perhaps by advertising, hopefully by our schooling. Somewhere along the line an ancient coin collector was exposed to collecting coins and more importantly to ancient history. He or she was captivated by the history of the past. The delight at discovering one's first ancient coin is something each of us remembers.

As a child I developed a strong collecting interest in American coins that turned to stamps (they were more affordable). We moved to Europe when I was ten. Living in Switzerland, I quickly developed a collection of European coins and stamps. Returning to the US a year later, I found I was bored with the US coins I came home to. Fortunately, a year later we were back in Europe, living in England, down in Sussex at the time. Weekend trips to London with my parents quickly led me to develop an interest in British stamps (I still have my penny reds by plate number). On a trip to Brighton one weekend I purchased a 1775 halfpenny of George III from a stall in a flea market. It was here that I discovered that something historical could be purchased for next to nothing. I am not positive, but I believe my father paid 2/6 for this coin for me. On my next trip to London, I wanted to find out more about this treasure I had purchased. I went around with my father to several of the coin firms of the day in London. Some of the firms wouldn't give me the time of day. However, a walk up some narrow stairs to the offices of B.A. Seaby Ltd. changed my collecting forever. Needless to say, they told me about my "counterfeit" George III halfpenny. However, while I was there, I discovered that ancient Roman coins could be purchased for less than my George III had cost. I was hooked. Sometime sit down and think when you were first exposed to ancient coins; it will bring back wonderful memories.

My first ancient coin was an inconsequential (sorry George) denarius of Gordian III, truly exciting at the time. Unfortunately, many people, especially in the United States, discover only years after they have been collecting that there is the fascinating field of ancient coins.

Back to the cycle collectors go through. Collecting desire is often formed at an early age. This collecting follows us into our early teens. At that point in our life many leave the field of collecting as educational and social opportunities expose us to many other aspects of life.

When and for what reasons a person returns to collecting are often as diverse as the individuals involved. As a person's life becomes more complicated and the day-to-day pressures build, each individual learns to handle

On receiving Classical Numismatic Group publications.....

Classical Numismatic Group issues a variety of publications each year. You are currently reading an "introductory" issue of the *Classical Numismatic Review*. Twice a year, in February and November, we publish this standard issue. It is packed with company information, a small selection of highlights from inventory, a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books we have for sale. These two issues of the *Review* are mailed and distributed to over 15,000 customers worldwide. Our active and subscription customers receive this *Review* by ordinary letter mail (first class, second class or airmail depending on country); all other customers receive it by bulk mail. In addition to these two standard issues of the *Review*, once a year in the summer we also publish an expanded issue of the *Classical Numismatic Review* offering a thousand individual coins at fixed prices, as well as a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books. In addition to the *Review*, we also publish four *Classical Numismatic Group Auctions* a year. These sales offer thousands of coins and books for sale at mail and public auction. If you are a serious buyer of Ancient, World or British coins you should be receiving these catalogues.

Of the fifteen thousand customers in our database, well over four thousand are currently receiving our auction catalogues as well as all the *Reviews*; the rest of you are only receiving this standard *Review* once or twice a year. Would you prefer to be receiving this publication and others that we produce on a more regular basis? How do you become an active customer? The simplest method is to subscribe. Our subscription rates (\$45/£30 for US, Canada and UK, \$75/£50 for the rest of the world) only offset a portion of our actual postage and printing costs. A subscription card was included with this mailing. The second method is just as easy. Spend at least \$200/£120 with us in this issue and we'll send you our full compliment of catalogues for the rest of the year. If you spend \$500/£325 or more with us in 1995 we'll send you our publications at no charge in 1996. The third method requires a little work on your part. Complete the customer information card enclosed (both sides) and return it to us along with any order, and we'll send you our catalogues for the balance of the year at no charge to you. If you want to receive the catalogues in 1996 you'll still need to spend \$500/£325 during 1995. Why not take us up on one of our offers today.

On collecting and such matters.....

(continued from the previous page)

the pressures differently. For some a round of golf, a run in the park, a movie or even a good book are escape enough, while for others it might be travel, or a trip to the museum; but for some that escape from life's day-to-day pressures comes from collecting. The passion to collect that was instilled in childhood has returned.

This brings me to questions I often hear and until now have not given much thought to answering.

Why aren't there more young ancient coin collectors? Nowadays many young collectors seem to be collecting something else - baseball cards, stamps, phone cards and other things. Yes, this is probably true - but at least they are collecting. I am not as worried about the apparent sparsity of new young collectors as some other dealers are. Plenty of people seem to be collecting. In fact, if anything, it is in vogue to have a "collection" of something. Over time as people are exposed

to the joys of collecting ancient coins many will convert.

My concern for the future of the field of ancient numismatics is different. I have spent the last nineteen years in this field and fully expect to spend the rest of my career in ancient numismatics. Over the years, I have seen numerous dealers come along, many looking at this field as an area to make a quick fortune, but only a few have had the staying power to develop their businesses, while many have left for other more lucrative fields. My main concern for the future of ancient numismatics lies in the fact that there are too few dealers to properly handle the number of collectors already in the field, let alone handle the potential number of collectors waiting to discover our field.

More of my ramblings in the next issue. Any comments on the above are most welcome. I would like to see an active dialogue opened in these pages in future months.

RECOMMENDED ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS:

The Celator. Publisher/Editor - Wayne G. Sayles. P.O. Box 123, Lodi, WI 53555. Monthly magazine for ancient and medieval coinage. Subscription rates: \$24.00 per year (second class) for US; \$30 for Canada, \$48 per year (airmail) to all other addresses.

The Celator is a must for every classical numismatist.

Minerva: The International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology. Editor-in-Chief: Jerome M. Eisenberg. Aurora Publications, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4JL, England. Published bi-monthly. Subscription rates: £18 in U.K., £20 (\$33) elsewhere.

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Numismatic Association. 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Adult membership (including a subscription to *The Numismatist*) \$26.00 per year plus \$6 bookkeeping fee first year only). \$28.00 to addresses outside the US.

American Numismatic Society. Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032. \$40.00 one year membership fee (\$30.00 for full time students). Includes *American Journal of Numismatics*- yearly publication with excellent scholarly articles.

Society for Ancient Numismatics (SAN). Secretary - Beate Rauch, P.O. Box 2830, Los Angeles, CA 90078-2830. Membership includes subscription to SAN - the journal of the society. Write to SAN Secretary for application and dues information.

Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society. P.O. Box 704, Station B, Willowdale, Ontario Canada M2K 2P9. Membership \$20 / Students \$12. Bi-monthly newsletter THE ANVIL.

Numismatics International. P.O. Box 670013, Dallas, TX 75367-0013. Membership dues (including subscription to monthly NI Bulletin.) \$15.00 annually. Seniors over 70 - \$10.00 annually.

Royal Numismatic Society. For information write to: N.G. Rhodes, c/o RNS, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, England.

Swiss Numismatic Society. For information write to: Italo Vecchi, Swiss Numismatic Society, Niederdorfstrasse 43, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

COINS (AND BOOKS) WANTED

If you have coins to sell, either a few pieces or an entire collection, we want to buy. As one of the largest dealers in Ancient, Medieval and British coins, we must buy constantly to supply our customers. We need your coins, and we will pay top prices for them.

If you prefer to sell at auction, we also offer you the alternative of consigning to one of our frequent sales. Our carefully researched and illustrated catalogues are distributed to thousands of active buyers throughout the world, assuring you that your coins will receive wide exposure and competitive bidding. Our commission rates are reasonable, our settlements prompt, and you will find our staff a delight to deal with by phone, mail, or in person.

If you have considered selling your numismatic library, you will be pleasantly surprised at the prices we can obtain for you. We can either purchase outright or place your books in one of our highly successful auctions of numismatic literature.

We will be pleased to discuss the best method of sale based on your individual needs. If your collection warrants, we will travel to see you. When you are thinking of selling, please contact one of the following:

- In Lancaster, Victor England or Kerry Wetterstrom
- In London, Eric McFadden.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. UPCOMING AUCTION SCHEDULE

March 15, 1995 Spring Mail Bid Sale Consignment Deadline December 15, 1994	CNG 33
May 6, 1995 New York International Public Sale Consignment Deadline March 1, 1995	CNG 34
September 20, 1995 Fall Mail Bid Sale Consignment Deadline July 1, 1995	CNG 35
December 6, 1995 New York International Public Sale Consignment Deadline September 30, 1995	CNG 36

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Classical Numismatic Group



SALE 33
Closing
Wednesday
March 15, 1995
5PM



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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEETINGS IN BRITAIN

for March to June 1995

Compiled by Peter A. Clayton

Royal Num. Soc. Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1. 5.30pm. 21 March: 'The adoption of coinage in Iron Age Europe', by Andrew Fitzpatrick. 19 April: 'The box hoard with "new" coins of Robert, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1147)', by Marion Archibald. 16 May: 'Islamic seals: problems of dating and attribution', by Venetia Porter. 20 June: Annual General Meeting and Presidential Address: 'Viking Age numismatics. 1. Late Roman and Byzantine gold in the Northern Lands', by Dr Michael Metcalf.

British Num. Soc. Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1. 6pm. 28 March; 25 April; 23 May; 27 June.

Bexley Coin Club. St Martin's Church Hall, Erith Road, Barnehurst, Bexleyheath, Kent. 7.30pm. 6 March: 'An East London borough - its parnumismatic history', by Philip Mernick. 3 April: Annual General Meeting.

British Art Medal Soc. Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, London EC4. 5.30pm. 14 March: 'The mint of Alexandria', by Don Sherwin. 10 April: 'An introduction to Anglo-Saxon coins', by Revd. Richard Plant. 15 May: Auction. 22 May: Exhibition and public identification evening. 19 June: 'Medallions of royal occasions', by Ernest Danson.

Derbyshire Num. Soc. Friends' Meeting House, St Helen's Street, Derby. 7.45pm. 20 March: 'Go with the flow: Sculpture and the business of medals', by Philomena Davidson Davis. 17 May: From Wyon to Machin: Postage stamps by medallists', by Douglas Muir.

Harrow Coin Club. YWCA, 51 Sheepcote Road, Harrow. 7.30pm. 9 March: 'Animals on banknotes', by Stan Hallsworth. 28 March: 'Bronze coinage', by John Philipin. 13 April: 'Coins of the British Empire', by Roy Baxter. 25 April: 'An introduction to Islamic coins', by Venetia Porter. 11 May: 'Silver', by Lionel Browne. 23 May: 'The first English coinages', by John Cutting. 8 June: Annual General Meeting. 27 June: 'World Coins II', by Dennis Cheadle.

Havering Num. Soc. Fairkytes Arts Centre, Suite 101, Billet Lane, Hornchurch, Essex. 7.30pm. 7 March: 'East London tokens', by Philip Mernick. 4 April: 'English pattern coinage', by Robin Baker. 2 May: 'Big wheel medallions', by Pam Williams. 6 June: 'Western and Islamic coinage', by Tony Holmes.

Ipswich Num. Soc. Citizens Advice Bureau, 19 Tower Street, Ipswich. 7.30pm. 15 March: 'The history of the Ipswich Museum', by R.A.D. Markham, Keeper of Geology. 19 April: Society auction. 17 May: Annual General Meeting.

Numismatic Society of Ireland (Northern Branch). Maysfield Leisure Centre, Belfast. 8pm. 3 March: 'Jugoslav update', by N. McCormick. 7 April: 'Limerick Hibernias of 1691', by J. Hamilton. 5 May: 'The Free State Seal', by C. Gallagher. 2 June: Annual General Meeting, and 'Early provincial Bank of Ireland notes', by N. Simpson (Meeting at Denroy Plastics, Bangor).

Kingston Num. Soc. King Athelstan's School, Villiers Road, Kingston on Thames. 7.30pm. 16 March: 'An introduction to antiques', by Peter Barham. 20 April: 'The Hoxne Roman Treasure Trove hoard', by Dr Roger Bland of the British Museum. 18 May: 'A new look at the Parthians', by David Sellwood, President of BANS. 15 June: 53rd members' auction.

London Num. Club. Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1. 6.30pm. 9 March: Annual General Meeting. 4 April: 'Aspects of Byzantine coinage', by Anthony Portner. 10 May: 91st Club auction.

Merseyside Num. Soc. Lecture Theatre, Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool. 7pm. 7 March: 'Edward I: The man and his coinage', by Jonathan Morris. 28 March: 'Coins of the Bible' by Ted Darwin. 2 May: Coin grading and recent acquisitions. 30 May: Video-microscope evening.

Northampton Num. Soc. Old Scouts RFC, Rushmere Road, Northampton. 8pm. 20 March: 'The coinage of Philip of England and Spain', by David Sellwood, President of BANS. 6 April: Inter-society quiz. 15 May: 'An introduction to sceattas', by Dr Michael Metcalf, President of the RNS. 1 June: Open Meeting.

Norwich Coin & Medal Soc. Assembly House, Theatre Street, Norwich. 7.30pm. 20 March: Annual General Meeting.

Nottinghamshire Num. Soc. Meeting Room, County Library, Angel Row, Nottingham. 7.30pm. 14 March: 'Token research, the original sources', by Andrew Wager. 11 April: The Nottingham and Derby mints', by Andrew Knighton. 9 May: Society dinner.

Reading Coin Club. The Abbey Gateway, The Forbury, Reading. 8pm. 6 March: 'Maria Theresa thalers', by Michael Broome. 4 April: 'Aspects of English milled coinage', by Paul Wincott. 3 May: 'Recent medieval Treasure Trove hoards', by Marion Archibald of the British Museum. 5 June: Annual General Meeting and Display Competition

Sheffield & Dist. Num. Soc. Seminar Room F, No. 30, Hicks Building, Sheffield University, Weston Park, Sheffield. 7.30pm. 8 March: Annual General Meeting.

South Wales & Mon. Num. Soc. The Old Rising Sun, Malpas Road, Newport. 8pm. 8 March: 'The re-coinage of 1816', by K. Clancy of the Royal Mint. 7-9 April: Hosts to the BANS Annual Congress, for details see below. 12 April: Society auction. 10 May: Illustrated lecture by Edward Besly of the National Museum of Wales. 11 May: Inter-society quiz against Bath & Bristol Num. Soc. at Keynsham. 14 June: 'Toy money', by D. Magnay.

Wessex Num. Soc. Hotel Bristow, Grange Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. 8pm. 9 March: Society annual auction. 13 April: 'The Twelve Caesars and other Imperial portraits' by Edward Davies. 11 May: 'Leonard Wyon as a medallist', by Philip Attwood of the British Museum. 8 June: Founder's Memorial Lecture: 'Showpieces', by Dr Barrie Cook of the British Museum.

York Num. Soc. Swarthmore Institute, Woodhouse Square, Leeds. 2.30pm. 4 March: 'Roman coins, intaglios and mosaics', by Adrian Marsden. 1 April: Auction. 6 May: 'Early money scales, coin weights and verification marks', by R. Wilkinson. 3 June: Quiz and members' exhibits.

ADVANCE NOTICE

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES (BANS). The Annual Congress will be held at Caerleon, Gwent, on 7-9 April. Inclusive fee will be approximately £80, deposit of £15 required. Speakers include: Edward Besly on 'Coins from shipwrecks'; Dr David Dykes on 'The literature of trade tokens'; Dr Peter Hatherley on 'Cyanide and new pennies'; the Howard Linecar Memorial Lecture will be given by Professor Glyn Davies on 'The rise and fall of the coinage empire'. Many other papers will be presented and there will be opportunities for visiting the Roman baths, amphitheatre and superb Roman museum at Caerleon and also the Newport Museum and Art Gallery. Further details, registration forms and full programme from A.G. Cox, 0222 561564.

NOTICE TO SOCIETY SECRETARIES. Please send details of your programme to Peter Clayton at Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4JL, as soon as possible if you wish your meetings to be listed. Copy date is three months before cover date.

A Connoisseur's Tribute To Ancient Greek Coinage

by
Godfrey Locker Lampson
June, 1923.

Editor's Note: The following 'article' was first published as the Foreword to a Catalogue of Ancient Greek Coins collected by Godfrey Locker Lampson, written and compiled by E. S. G. Robinson of the British Museum, and published in London in 1923 by Arthur L. Humphreys. This editor has always believed the late Godfrey Lampson's comments on the aesthetic qualities and pleasures of collecting ancient Greek coinage (or any coinage, for that matter) to be as relevant today as they were when he first penned them over seventy years ago. This was a gentleman who truly appreciated and admired ancient Greek coinage and was able to convey his enthusiasm quite ably in just a few short pages. We were reminded of Lampson's collection and his beautifully produced catalogue by the keynote address given by Dr. Leo Mildenberg at last fall's Boston International Numismatic Convention, and have decided to reprint his foreword here so that our readers too can enjoy his 'tribute' to some of the most beautiful ancient Greek coins ever minted.

The coins of ancient Greece have an individuality that gives them a distinction peculiarly their own. The most beautiful are equal to the greatest examples of Hellenic art in nobility of conception and purity of outline. Greek sculpture was their parent, and even with this highest form of plastic genius the finest of them can bear comparison. It is the only coinage in the world whose interest never stales; that may be truly said to be a liberal education, refining the taste and impressing the beholder with the incomparable gifts of the people who conceived it. It is also the coinage upon which is most fully recorded from decade to decade, and century to century, the superstitions, customs, tastes, and history of those for whom it was made. In addition, it has this advantage. You can slip a specimen into your waistcoat pocket and enjoy the sight of it when the spirit moves you. It conjures up visions of the inspired past, this little link with the magical peninsula of the old world. A collector of these pieces can have in the drawers of his cabinet, within reach of his hand as he sits by the fire, original pictures of Greek life, created by Greek artists, struck by Greek hands over two thousand years ago. There they lie before him, the same as they were then, after all these centuries of intervening history. They are as modern, many of them, as though they had been struck today. There they lie, genuine, unaltered examples of the most splendid art the world has known.

It was the Greeks alone who accomplished the difficult feat of successfully portraying upon their currency the facing human head. There are two especially lovely examples of this — one, a silver tetradrachm of Amphipolis, the ancient Greek city near the mouth of the Strymon; the other, a tetradrachm of Syracuse by the celebrated engraver Kimon; both of about 400 BC. The coin of Amphipolis has for its obverse a three-quarter face of Apollo in high relief, while on the reverse is a race-torch, in allusion to the Athenian festival of the fire-gods, of whom Artemis, Apollo's twin sister, was one, at which competitors carrying lighted torches, sheltered by shields, raced from the altar of these divinities to the Acropolis.

Apollo is here depicted as a beardless youth, the god of light, melody, poetry, and eloquence, who brings back sunshine in delicious Spring. Like one of the Apollos of Praxiteles, there is a hint of something feminine in the expression. For can beauty in man be perfect without it? Especially is this true in the case of youth. For is not youth hermaphroditic, neither male or female, but containing the strength and subtle charm of both? It is impossible to describe with a pen the rare beauty of this coin. All that is graceful, and serene, and pure; all the nobility and calm of the deity and all the generous humanity of the young mortal seem to be merged in this face. The poise of the head, tilted somewhat to one side and slightly turned, giving the face a sweet, ingenuous look, as though the god were for the moment dreaming of something far away, is unsurpassed in all the great range of classic art. There is health in the lustrous, curling hair, intellect in the broad brow, sympathy in the large, soft eyes, refinement in the modelled mouth and chin, and power in the columnar neck that supports this wonderful head on the unseen shoulders of the god. It is right that there should be nothing but a symbol on the reverse, nothing to distract attention, nought human nor living. The artist has thrown his whole effort into the one picture, a fragment of the glory of ancient Hellas, and left us a masterpiece.

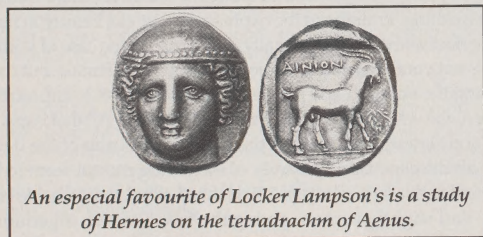
The second coin, the Syracusan tetradrachm, represents upon the obverse the full face of Arethusa, one of the Nereids, and nymph of the famous fountain in Ortygia. Dolphins are swimming among her flowing tresses. On the reverse is a racing quadriga, the charioteer about to be crowned by a winged Nike. The gallop of the horses is the gallop of triumph, and you can almost hear the thunder of their hoofs. There is a peculiar splendour about this little piece. The face is regal, framed in imperial and rebellious ringlets. A broad necklace encircles the throat, and the top

A Connoisseur's Tribute.....

(continued from the previous page)

of an embroidered chiton is seen below it. If the other coin has the charm of springtide, this has the sumptuousness, the voluptuous wealth of summer. Gorgeous pageants, homage, luxury, are familiar to those eyes, and the full lips have spoken passionate and victorious things. She is queen of her domain, sovereign of her little court. She belongs to the earth, or rather to the waters of the earth, this splendid daughter of the world.

Although Kimon was perhaps the greatest designer of the facing female head, his rival, Euaenetus, has been generally regarded by the ancient and modern world as having surpassed him in the female profile. His masterpiece is the large silver decadrachm of Syracuse of about 400 BC. That it is justly celebrated will be admitted by any one who has seen this medallion. On the obverse is Persephone, daughter of Zeus, genius of the Spring, herald of the rising dawn. She wears a wreath of corn-leaves and her head is surrounded by swimming dolphins, one of which seems to support this lovely image upon his arched back. Her locks curl like wavelets, and the letters of the city she honoured with her pro-



An especial favourite of Locker Lampson's is a study of Hermes on the tetradrachm of Aenus.

tection mingle almost inextricably with them. On the reverse is a victorious quadriga, with a flying Nike crowning the victor, and in the exergue under the chariot a panoply of prize-armour — helmet, shield, thorax, and greaves — is ranged upon a flight of steps. There is a purity, a softness, a look of virginal youth in the countenance of the goddess unrivalled by any other in all the long list of Greek faces that have come down to us. A year or two, and this bloom of beauty will have passed. The artist has caught the moment when the young girl is developing into the woman; when inexperience is listening to the sound of the world; before innocence has been spoilt by knowledge, but when dignity and natural pride have begun to curb the irresponsible frolic of earlier years. It makes you sad to look at this coin, for its youth is like a flower in its first beauty that some day will be buffeted by the winds, blackened by frost and blight, perhaps broken and trodden under foot. It is one of the fairest works in metal that have survived from those far ages, to be an example to our craftsmen if only they would learn.

stater of Panticapaeum, in the Tauric Chersonesus, of about 350 BC. On the obverse is the facing head of a bearded satyr with pointed ears and a rough thicket of hair. On the reverse is a griffin with the horned head of a lion, carrying a spear in his mouth, and a stalk of corn beneath. The head of the satyr is a marvel of speaking portraiture. That so much expression could be packed into so small a round would not be believed by any one who had not seen it. It is the picture of a semi-savage, hungry and untamable. He is a wild man of the woods, peering out of this hairy tangle, the animal ears protruding like spikes on each side of his head, and bearing in his countenance all the elements of modern Bolshevism, agony of mind, hatred, fear, though still submerged and inarticulate. If a single coin had to be selected from those described in these pages, as by the greatest of all the die-engravers, whoever he may have been, whose work has lasted to the present day, the writer would choose this one. Its creator has left no name behind him, but none but a consummate artist of remarkable and original genius could have produced this unforgettable and amazing little gem.

To exhaust the catalogue of these matchless specimens of the glyptic art would fill a volume; but there are two more coins which it is particularly hard to pass over. They are a decadrachm of Agrigentum of the middle of the fifth century B.C., and a tetradrachm of Aenus in Thrace, about fifty years later.

The first, a medallion of regrettable rarity, represents on the reverse a male charioteer driving a quadriga, with an eagle flying above him with a serpent in its claws. Beneath the horse's feet is a crab. From the position of one of the wheels and the driver's left arm the chariot is evidently turning a critical corner. The scene is alive with action and excitement. The racers are going at full gallop, and the whole picture conveys the idea of tremendous speed in a whirlwind of dust and shouting. On the obverse are a pair of eagles on the summit of a mountain. One great raptor is standing upon a hare with his talons in its flesh, his head thrown back in the act of screaming with victory. The tyrant of the air had made his kill, and, like the monarch of the jungle, proclaims his mastery of the lesser world. His consort is poised beside him, with lowered beak and raised, half-opened wings, on the point of devouring the prey which is stretched upon a ledge of rock with poor dangling head and ears, limp and lifeless. There is an extraordinary vitality about these magnificent birds. You are conscious of the wildness, the loneliness, the desolation of the mountain-top, undisplayed upon the coin, but contained in the spirit of it. The primeval instincts, the ferocity of hunger, the elation of triumph, the cruelty of conquering strength, are in sharp contrast with the torn victim in the stern struggle for existence. Nothing can exceed the bloodthirstiness, the savagery of these two noble companions of the winds, and nought can surpass the majesty of their beautiful form. The naturalist has nothing to cavil at, a competitor nothing to hope for, the collector nothing that will ever delight him more.

In extreme contrast to this noble piece is another, the little gold

(continued from the previous page)

The second, an especial favourite of its owner, is a study of Hermes on the tetradrachm of Aenus. It is a full face of the god, wearing a narrow-brimmed and close-fitting petasos, with a bearded goat and the name of the city on the reverse. The beauty of this coin lies in its simplicity. It is devoid of ornament; the noble head, in high relief, occupying nearly the whole of the obverse and looking more like a piece of sculpture than a product of the die. The face is oval, framed in thick, clustering locks, the brow wide and smooth, the expression thoughtful, the whole demeanour intelligent, dignified, serious. There is not a detail too much or too little. It is an original portrait from life — the model of a Greek lad, full of hope and promise, with the dreams of youth in his life, peaceful, expectant, pure. You can keep this coin always by you, for you will never weary of it. You will cherish it more and more as a companion and friend. It is the first that you will look for in other collections, the last that you will part with if you have to sell your own; for it contains all those intrinsic qualities that go to make the art of Hellas immortal and unequalled. It has a personality that almost breathes, and of all the Greek gems impresses itself most permanently upon the memory and affections.

Who would not be glad to have these works of genius sometimes by him; to step for a moment into this ever-living past; to feel the ancient spell of Hellas; to partake of its spirit, its glory, and its gifts? How various, how lifelike, how interesting they are! They are the compendium of all that made Greece the marvel that she was. Imagination and restraint, virility and tenderness, nature and civilisation, paganism and culture, love of home and love of conquest, gaze from these discs of precious metal and remind us of abiding laws. They have something to tell us in these times of innovation, of feverish haste and revolutionary criticism, something that never alters with the ages, being true today because it was true yesterday and will be true for ever. Their message is one of order, of sanity, of obedience to rules, of infinite pains and high endeavour necessary if ultimate achievement is to be won; and the proof of their perfection lies in this, that, after so long a stretch of history, after so many years of vaunted progress, we still could do no better than consult these old Greek masters in our efforts to beautify the modern world.

I owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. E. S. G. Robinson of the Coin Department of the British Museum for having so carefully catalogued and annotated this collection. His wide knowledge and scholarship have been invaluable. His researches have brought out new features in the case of many of the pieces, and his Introduction as well as his notes will arrest the attention of all those who take an interest in Greek numismatics. He has also been responsible for the arrangement of the different plates. I hope that one of these days he may undertake a more important publication than my own small collection has given him the opportunity of doing.

CNG SHOW & AUCTION SCHEDULE

During 1995, we plan to attend about 25 events. We look forward on these occasions to meeting new customers as well as seeing old friends. We hope you will be able to stop and say hello when we come to your area of the world.

February-July 1995

- February 18, 1995 *•Preview Auction lots for sale 33*
Philadelphia Foreign & Ancient Show
Guest Quarters Suite Hotel
Plymouth Meeting PA (610) 834-8300
Suites Walnut A & B from 9AM-5PM
- March 2-4, 1995 *•Preview Auction lots for sale 33*
Mid-Winter ANA Convention
The Galleria Centre - 300 Galleria Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia. From 10AM daily
- March 10-11, 1995 *•Preview Auction lots for sale 33*
Historical Numismatic Guild
Ramada Hotel (1231 Market between 8th & 9th)
San Francisco CA. From 10AM daily
- March 15, 1995
Closing of Auction 33 at 5PM. Get your bids sheets in early.
- March 24-26, 1995
Chicago International Coin Fair
Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers
301 East North Water Street
Chicago, IL. From 10AM Daily
- April 21-22, 1995 *Preview Auction lots for sale 34*
N.A.B San Francisco
Holiday Inn Golden Gateway
San Francisco, CA. From 10AM Daily
- April 24-27, 1995 *Preview Auction lots for sale 34*
Tour of Texas
Dallas (24th), San Antonio (26th), Houston (27th)
By invitation only
- April 28-30, 1995 *Preview Auction lots for sale 34*
Central States Convention
Milwaukee Expo Convention Center
Milwaukee, WI. From 10AM Daily
- May 4-7, 1995 *Auction 34 is on May 6 at 7PM*
New York International Convention
Sheraton New York Hotel & Towers
7th Avenue at 53rd
New York, NY. From 10AM Daily
- June 3, 1995
Cumberland Coin Show
Cumberland Hotel
London, England
- July, 13-14, 1995 *Our first trip to Australia*
N.A.A Convention
Melbourne, Australia

•Mark your calendars now and plan to attend•

Selections from our inventory.....

We have set aside twenty choice and interesting coins from our inventory. These selections will give you an idea of some of the better items currently in stock. With our extensive network of contacts throughout America, Europe and the middle east, we are constantly acquiring new and interesting coins. If there are specific better coins you are looking for, we invite you to give us the opportunity to try and find them for you. If you collect a specific series that you think is outside our area, we may surprise you. If a coin you are looking for was struck in Europe, the middle east or India sometime from the beginnings of coinage through the beginning of the 19th century, let us know you are looking for it. Use the space on the enclosed order form or drop us a note.



Item #20-101



Item #20-102

GREEK

Item #20-101

CALABRIA, Tarentum. Time of the Hannibalic Occupation. Circa 212-290 BC. AR Reduced Nomos (3.80 gm). Warrior, helmeted and cuirassed, seated right, palm branch over his shoulder, on horse standing right, lifting foreleg. ΣΩΚΑΝΝΑΣ below horse / Taras astride dolphin to the left holding a trident in left hand and in extended right hand a kantharos. In right field above dolphin's tail and eagle with expanded wings. Vlasto, *The Collection of Tarentine Coins*, page 109, 984, and plate XXXII.

Superb EF and as struck. An early die state.

\$1,650/£1,100



Item #20-102

SICILY, Syracuse. Queen Philistis. Circa 274-216 BC. AR 16 Litrae (13.52 gm). Diademed and veiled head left of Philistis, wife of Hieron, behind star / Galloping quadriga driven right by Nike, in field above star; above ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΕΑΣ; below ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΑΟΣ. *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum*, volume 2, page 213, 547. SNG Copenhagen 825.

Toned near EF. Reverse slightly off center. Exceptional metal quality.

\$1,650/£1,100



Item #20-103



Item #20-104



Item #20-105



Item #20-103



Item #20-104



Item #20-105

MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III, the Great. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.17 gm). Tarsos mint. Sturck 327-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin, border of dots / Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in extended right hand and sceptre in left, feet rest on stool, plough in left field, Θ below throne, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, border of dots. Price, *The Coinage of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*, page 374, 3019, and plate LXXXV. Superb EF. On a nice large flan. \$900/£600

MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III, the Great. 336-323 BC. AR Dekadrachm (38.96 gm). Eastern mint (possibly Baktrian or Indian). Macedonian cavalryman right lancing at retreating war elephant bearing Indian warrior who leans back to seize the sarissa(lance) and a mahout who threatens with a raised lance and holds two spare lances / Alexander in battle attire standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, crowned by Nike flying right. Price, *The Coinage of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*, plate CLIX, G-H. Good VF for issue. Extremely Rare. One of eight known, this specimen the finest of just three in private hands. **SOLD**

THRACE, Ainos. Circa 374-371 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.24 gm). Facing head of Hermes in petasos with beaded rim, framed in thick clustering locks / AIN-ION above goat standing right, with a wreath before, in incuse square. May, *Ainos History and Coinage*, page 244, 405 (obverse die A.245), plate VI. Toned good VF. Classic Greek facing head. \$15,000/£10,000
Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Auction X (1981), lot 85.



EL
Item #20-106



Item #20-107



Item #20-108



EL
Item #20-106

ATTICA, Athens. Athenian Exiles in Delphi. Circa 514 (or earlier) - 510 BC. Electrum 1/24th Stater (0.67 gm). Facing bull / Incuse punch. Svoronos, *Les Monnaies d'Athènes*, plate 1, 45 (same dies). Rosen, *Early Greek Coins from the Collection of Jonathon P. Rosen*, 182.

EF. Extremely Rare. Six specimens recorded by Seltman. \$9,000/£6,000



Item #20-107

LYCIA, Dynastic Issue. Mithrapata, Dynast of Antiphellos. Circa 380-370 BC. AR Stater (9.68 gm). Lion's scalp facing / Triskeles, Lycian inscription above and to right for Mithrapata; to left, head of young Herakles in lion's skin facing three-quarters to left, club on right. SNG von Aulock 4242 (this coin). From the Potidalia Hoard, *Numismatic Chronicle* 1971, 101.

Toned good VF, as struck. Rare. Exceptional quality for issue. \$6,000/£4,000



Item #20-108

BAKTRIAN KINGDOM. Eukratides. Circa 170-145 BC. AR Heroic Tetradrachm (16.74 gm). Merv mint. Circa 160-145 BC. Diademed and helmeted bust of Eukratides, viewed from behind, head left, thrusting javelin with right hand / Dioskuri on horseback right, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below. Mitchiner, *Indo Greek Coins*, 179a. Boppearachchi, *Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques*, Série 8.

EF. A classic Hellenistic coin.

\$4,500/£3,000



Item #20-109



Item #20-110



Item #20-111

ROMAN



Item #20-109

Imperial. Julius Caesar. 44 BC. AR Denarius (3.72 gm). CAESAR DICT PERPETVO, laureate and veiled head of Caesar right / L. SEPVLLIVS MACER, Venus standing left holding winged Victory, and sceptre resting on star. Crawford 480/14; Alföldi 64, 17 (same dies).

Toned EF. Nice metal quality.

\$2,500/£1,650



Item #20-110

Gaius (Caligula). 37-41 AD. Æ Sestertius (29.35 gm). C CAESAR AVGV GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, laureate head left / ADLOCVT COH, Gaius standing left on platform, haranguing five soldiers. RIC I 32; BMC 33.

Good VF, green and brown patina. A classic rarity in the Roman series.

\$4,500/£3,000



Item #20-111

Claudius. 41-54 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (10.69 gm). Minted at Ephesos in Ionia. TI CLAVD CAES.AVG either side of bare head left / COM ASI either side of distyle temple, in which stand Claudius and Fortuna; ROM ET AVGV on pediment. RIC I 120 (R³); RPC 2221.

Good VF. Impressive portrait of Claudius.

\$1,750/£1,150



Item # 20-112



Item # 20-113

AV
Item # 20-114

Item # 20-112

Commodus. 180-192 AD. Æ As (10.68 gm). L AEL AVREL COMM AVG PFEL, head of Commodus right in Herculean lion's skin / HER CVL ROMAN AV GV S C either side of club of Hercules, all within wreath. RIC III 644; Cohen 193.

Good VF, dark green patina. Some minor porosity. Rare.

\$750/£500



Item # 20-113

Constantius I, as Caesar. 295 AD. AR Argenteus (3.14 gm). Antioch mint. CONSTANTI VSCAESAR, laureate and bearded head right / VIRTVS MILITVM either side of campgate surmounted by three turrets, *ANTH* in exergue. RIC VI 43a(R³); RSC 318f.

EF. Rare. Forceful bust of Constantius I.

\$2,250/£1,500

AV
Item # 20-114

Aelia Flaccilla, wife of Theodosius I. 383-386 AD. AV Solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint. AEL FLAC CILA AVG, draped bust right with elaborate head-dress and necklace / SALVS REIPUBLICAE S, Victory seated right inscribing Christogram on shield set upon knee; in exergue CONOB. Bastien SNR 63, 356 (this coin).

Superb EF. Extremely Rare. Elegant artistic execution.

\$30,000/£20,000

Ex Swiss Bankcorp Sale 2 (1977).



AV
Item # 20-115



AV
Item # 20-116



Item # 20-117



AV
Item # 20-115

Theodosius II. 402-450 AD. AV Solidus (4.49 gm). Constantinople mint. DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust three-quarter facing, spear over far shoulder / VOT XXX MVLT XXXX E, Constantinopolis seated left holding orb and sceptre, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. RIC X 257; DOCLR 381.

Mint State.

\$750/£500

BYZANTINE EMPIRE



AV
Item # 20-116

Basil II & Constantine VIII. 976-1025 AD. AV Histamenon (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint. +Ihs XIS REX REGNANTINM, bust of Christ facing, wearing nimbus cruciger ornamented with two crescents, pallium and colobium, and raising right hand in benediction, in left hand Book of Gospels / +bASIL' C CONSTANT' b R, facing busts of Basil on left and Constantine, both crowned; they hold between them plain cross. Sear, Byzantine Coins, 1800; D.O.C. III 6a.

Choice EF.

\$1,350/£900

BRITISH



Item # 20-117

Elizabeth I, for the 'Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies'. 1600. AR One Testern. 0 ELIZABETH D G AN FR ET hI REGIN, crowned portcullis, crowned E and R to either side / 0 POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM, crowned portcullis. Seaby, Coins of England, 2607D. Pridmore 4.

Toned nearly EF. Very rare, especially this nice.

\$2,250/£1,500

Ex R.J. Ford Collection, Spink 88, 487.



AV
Item # 20-118



Item # 20-119



Item # 20-120



AV
Item # 20-118

Charles I. 1625-1649. AV Unite of 20 shillings. Tower mint. 2nd bust, 1625-1626. (Cross calvary) CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HI REX, crowned bust left, XX in field / FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA (Cross calvary), crowned arms. Seaby, Coins of England, 2690; Brooker 30 variety (obverse legend); North 2148.
Lightly toned good VF. \$1,200/£800



Item # 20-119

Commonwealth. Cromwell. 1658. AR Shilling. OLIVARD G R P ANG SCO HIB & PRO, laureate bust left / 1658 PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, crowned arms. Seaby, Coins of England, 3228; Rayner, English Silver Coins, 1005.
Toned EF. Rare \$1,200/£800



Item # 20-120

George III. 1763. AR "Northumberland" Shilling. GEORGIVS III DEI GRA-TIA, younger, laureate bust right / 63 M B F ET H REX F D BET LD SR I ATET ET 17, around arms of George in form of cross. Seaby, Coins of England, 3742; Rayner, English Silver Coins, 1214.
Toned EF. Rare. \$750/£500

COINS OF THE GREEK WORLD

For an individual collector's tribute to the collecting of ancient Greek coins see "A Connoisseur's Tribute to Ancient Coinage" on page ****.

For a more down-to-earth look at the collecting of ancient Greek coins we have a few suggestions for general reading. All of these titles are available from the book department.

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all the titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

A word about book prices in this catalogue.. Books are priced in dollars only. We only sell books by mail out of the United States office. For our United Kingdom customers we are happy to mail books from the United States and will invoice them to you at the current £ exchange rate. We recommend you purchase Seaby titles in the U.K. from your local bookseller. If you are in London, all Seaby titles can be purchased over the counter at Seaby Coins at 14 Old Bond Street.

Davis, Norman and Colin M. Kraay. **The Hellenistic Kingdoms.** 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 296 pages, 104 plates, maps, genealogical tables, glossary, bibliography and index. An historical survey of the leading Hellenistic dynasties that produced coinage. An invaluable background for anyone interested in royal Hellenistic coinage.

Order as item # (GR153) \$35.00

Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The updated second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by Dr. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector.

Order as item # (GR104) \$75.00

Melville Jones, John R. **A Dictionary of Ancient Greek Coins.** 1986. Hardbound. 248 pages. Numerous illustrations throughout the text. As the name implies, this is an essential A-Z listing of deities, denominations, designs, descriptive terms, mythological references and a host of other subjects relating to Greek coins. Every collector of Greek coins will quickly find uses for this handy work.

Order as item # (GR106) \$65.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe.** 1978. Hardbound. 316 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3300+ coin types listed. Currently out of print with delivery in late February.

Order as item # (GR102) \$60.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa.** 1979. Hardbound. 446 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3500+ coin types listed. A must have for any collector. Also out of print at present but expected to be available by the time this Review is distributed.

Order as item # (GR103) \$60.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Greek section we have used the abbreviation GCV I and GCV II. These refer to the two Seaby titles **Greek Coins & Their Values, Volumes I and II.**

STARTER GREEK COIN COLLECTION

We have several routes we could pursue for this starter set. We want to give you good value for your money, yet we don't want you to end up with a lot of low grade coins. To start with, this set will include: **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe. & Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa.** This is a value of \$120. After that there will be a selection of 5 choice bronzes from our stock trays and special offerings. These will have a total retail value of at least \$150 and most likely more. Lastly, we'll add three nice Greek silver coins with a retail value over \$450. This group will make up a great initial starter set with a retail value of at least \$720/£480. Special price for this stater set saves you 25%.

Order as item # (SP1001)

\$540/£360

If you would like a more advanced starter set it will include: **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe. & Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa & Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins.** This is a value of \$195. After that there will be a selection of 8 choice bronzes from our stock trays and special offerings. These will have a total retail value of at least \$300 and most likely more. Lastly, we'll add five nice Greek silver coins with a retail value over \$900. This group will make up a nice initial starter set with a retail value of at least \$1395/£930. Special price for this stater set.

Order as item # (SP1002)

\$999/£666

FROM BARTER TO CURRENCY

As the use of currency spread throughout the ancient world it made its first manifestations in shapes we often don't think of as coins. But currency they were for they were accepted locally as a means of exchange. For your enjoyment we offer two early forms of currency that were accepted locally as money. As an area came exposed to the rest of the world of commerce, these early forms of "coinage" were quickly replaced by what we understand as coins (little round pieces of metal).



SP1003



SP1004

CELTIC TRIBES: Switzerland. From tribes inhabiting the Alpine valleys, these early cast pieces date from the 1st Century BC. They are made in the shape of a wheel with four spokes. The pieces are made of potin which is an alloy of bronze and tin. The larger ones have more bronze and come with nice green patinas while the smaller pieces have more tin and a paler patina.

Sizes from 15-18mm. For the type see Forrer 139. Grade is VF, green patina.

Order as item # (SP1003)

\$45/£30

Sizes from 10-13mm. Grade is VF, with light gray-green patina.

Order as item # (SP1004)

\$30/£20

MACEDON

The World of Philip II and his Son Alexander III, the Great
359-336 BC and 336-323 BC.

In the fourth century BC, the European Greek world was made up of numerous fiercely independent city-states. In a period of twenty years, one man, Philip II of Macedon, succeeded in unifying these various regimes under his sole rule. He used diplomacy when possible, but treachery and force when necessary. His contemporaries saw him as anything from a perfidious despot (Demosthenes) to the greatest man Europe had known (Theopompus). One thing is certain: as a general,

diplomat and statesman he was virtually unequalled, except perhaps by his own son, Alexander.

When Philip assumed the throne at the age of 23 in 359 BC, his kingdom of Macedon was a large but relatively powerless state in northern Greece, and was so close to the fringes of the Greek world that most Greeks did not even consider Macedonians to be true Greeks. By the time Philip was assassinated at the age of 46, he had reorganized his kingdom, unified the warring states of European Greece, and planned an invasion of the Persian Empire with an advance force of 10,000 men already across the Hellespont. Philip left his son Alexander, tutored by Aristotle and practiced in battle from a young age, to carry out his father's plans.

Philip himself was an Olympic champion in the chariot race, and the reverse design of his gold staters, a chariot at full speed, was recognized as a suggestion of Philip's own victory. Plutarch, in pointing out Alexander's comparative restraint, refers directly to Philip's obvious pride in his Olympic victory: "For he (Alexander) did not long for fame of every kind from every source, like Philip, who prided himself on the forcefulness of his oratory, and had victories of his chariots at Olympia stamped upon his coins." In the design of this coin, Philip proclaimed himself as the victorious leader of the Greeks.



AV
SP1005

MACEDON, Kings of. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AV Stater. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer driving biga right. Seaby GCV II, 6663.

We have seven pieces set aside for this offering. All seven pieces have only the slightest of wear. Each piece was picked for centering and strike. Choice EF. At the price we are offering these, they won't last long.
Order as item #(SP1005) \$1950/£1300

Alexander III succeeded his father on the Macedonian throne. In a reign of only thirteen years he was able to accomplish military feats of conquest that stand unequalled to this day. By 330 BC he was already the acknowledged ruler of an empire that covered a million square miles.

Alexander was more than a military genius. He had studied as a pupil of Aristotle and was familiar not only with strategy and tactics, but mathematics and philosophy, art, literature and theater. At his untimely death at the age of thirty two, he was king of the Greeks, pharaoh of Egypt, ruler of Persia and king of Asia.

His coinage reflects the immense wealth he accumulated during his conquests. For his silver coinage, Alexander chose universal types that would appeal not only to the Greeks but also throughout his empire. The obverse head of Herakles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion was a suitable type for a warrior king. Herakles had also appeared on earlier Macedonian issues, for it was through this hero that the Macedonian royal line could claim to be of truly Greek descent. In the east, this figure could be equally identified as the Phoenician Melqart. The reverse type of Zeus enthroned, holding an eagle and a sceptre, marks a continuation of the depiction of Zeus on Philip's coinage, as well as marking Alexander's claim to be leader of the Greek states. In addition, Zeus in this pose could be interpreted as the Cilician Baaltars and the Babylonian Marduk.

The Macedonian tetradrachm like the Athenian tetradrachm before it (see item # SP1010) became the predominant trade coin of the time. The coinage was issued at mints from one end of Alexander's empire to the other. The coin was so universally recognized that the mintage of coins in the name of Alexander continued in various parts of the Greek world until late in the first century BC, some two hundred years after his death.

There are over four thousand mint symbols for the coinage of Alexander the Great. For many decades the standard work on Alexander's coinage was Müller's publication from the turn of the century. However, in 1991, after many years of research the definitive reference on the coins of Alexander III and his half-brother Philip Arrhidaeus was published by Dr. Martin Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum. If you are going to collect coins of Alexander the Great, this book is a must for your library.

Price, Martin J. The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus. 1991. Two Volumes. 638 pages, 149 plates, over 4000 types listed. Hardbound. General themes, designs, mint periods, 900 plus issue marks and monograms cataloged. Designed for easy coin identification. Concordances with Müller and Prokesch-Osten. Essential reference. Composed over a period of many years, this work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted on Alexander the Great. The standard reference for many generations. A must for every numismatic library.
Order as item # (GR101) \$300.00

Another excellent book that we recommend on the coinage of Alexander and his Successors:

Mørholm, Grierson & Westermarck. Early Hellenistic Coinage, From the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC). 1991. Hardbound. 294 pages, 4 tables, 6 maps, 45 pages of plates illustrating over 600 coins. First full study of early Hellenistic coinage to be compiled and published. Special attention is given to the coinages of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachus so that they can be confidently attributed to later periods and different regions of the Hellenistic World.
Order as item # (GR105) \$100.00



SP1006

MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Various mints. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus seated left, mint symbols in field, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΟΥ in field. Seaby GCV II, 6717 for type. For more specific cataloguing see Price.

Our selection of coins are all well centered and evenly struck. From a recent find the metal is bright. Average VF.
Order as item #(SP1006) \$225/£150

THRACE

THRACE, Istros. Founded as Milesian colonies, Olbia and Istros were central points of exchange between the Greek and Scythian worlds. As coinage developed as an accepted form of exchange, two types of small change occurred prevalently, the "dolphin" and the "arrowhead". Originally thought to be from Olbia, hoard evidence now indicates that these pieces are actually from Istros. These pieces remained in circulation for some two centuries before finally being replaced by struck coinage of the more conventional type.



SP1007

THRACE, Istros. 6th-5th Century BC. AE "Arrowhead". Choice VF, green patina.
Order as item #(SP1007) \$45/£30

THRACE, Byzantion

Byzantion was founded by Megarian colonists about 657 BC. It was a prosperous city that had control over the vital Black Sea grain trade. Her coinage was based on the weight standard of the Persian siglos which was the predominant coin of the time, until Byzantion fell to Philip of Macedon in 340-339 BC.



SP1008

THRACE, Byzantion. 416-357 BC. AR Siglos. Cow standing left on dolphin left, right foreleg raised; above ITY / Incuse "mill-sail" pattern. Seaby GCV I 1579.

We recently acquired four attractive specimens for this offering. These pieces are well centered and devoid of the numerous banker's marks and centering problems normally encountered with this issue. Good VF. **Order as item #** (SP1008) \$185/£125

PERSEUS VS ROME:

Pay for Cretan Mercenaries in the employ of Perseus of Macedon while he battled with Rome.

According to Richard Ashton's most recent research (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988), these Pseudo-Rhodian drachms can be dated to circa 171-170 BC. These coins of Rhodian types were struck by Perseus to pay mercenary Cretan troops in his employ in Thessaly while he battled Rome. Though not the coin of the day in this area of Greece, they were easily recognizable by the Cretan mercenaries as having the same designs as the Rhodian coins that circulated widely in Crete.

Our group of drachms has three predominant moneyers: Ainetor, Gorgos and Stasion. The obverse depicts the head of Helios three-quarters facing right, while the reverse depicts a rose with a bud or buds, name above, grapes and various symbols in fields.



SP1009

THRACE. Pseudo-Rhodian. Circa 171-170 BC. AR Drachm. Head of Helios three-quarters facing right / Rose with bud. Seaby GCV II 5052 (though misattributed to Rhodes). For the current research see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988, article by Richard Ashton.

Our group of these are choice examples as struck. Each piece was selected for strike and centering. They conservatively grade superb EF to FDC.

Order as item # (SP1009)

\$300/£200

ATHENS

Birthplace of Democracy

Athens produced a copious supply of tetradrachms from early in the 5th century BC to the conquest of the city by the Macedonian general Demetrios Poliorketes in 294 BC. The popularity of the classical "owls" as an international trade currency and standard of value led to an extreme conservatism of style that, while allowing their ready acceptance over most of the ancient world, has reduced modern numismatists to seeking minute variations in details to properly classify the series. By the end of the fourth century BC the tetradrachms had become crude and lumpy and were but sad remnants of a respected numismatic heritage. We are pleased to offer a small group of tetradrachms struck in the period from 449 BC through the Peloponnesian War. It was during this period that Athenian coinage reached its greatest production, as silver from the Laurion mines was converted to coinage to finance the great Periclean

building program on the Acropolis and the costs of the war against Sparta.

The obverse of this type depicts a helmeted head of Athena goddess of war and patron deity of Athens. The reverse shows Athena's owl standing right, head facing, with an olive twig and crescent behind, before which are the Greek letters AΘE.

An important recent book covers the coins found in the excavations that were conducted by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens providing interesting insight into the coins that circulated in the Athenian marketplace. Available from the book department.

Kroll, John H. **The Athenian Agora, Volume XXVI, The Greek Coins.** 1993. 376 pages, 36 plates, cloth. A catalogue of 16,577+ identifiable Greek coins unearthed by the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens between 1931 and 1990. The majority of the coins found and catalogued are Athenian bronze from the 4th century BC through the 3rd century AD. Also included are Athenian silver and non-Athenian gold, silver and bronze that made its way to the Agora in antiquity. This work will be the standard reference on Athenian bronze for years to come.

Order as item # (GR240)

\$150.00



SP1010

ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right. Seaby GCV I 2526. SNG Copenhagen 31ff.

Our selection of coins are all well centered, with the profile of Athena all on the flan. The owl is well struck with good detail and only minimal wear. There are no test cuts to detract from the overall eye appeal. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP1010)

\$495/£330

When Athens fell to the Macedonians under Demetrios Poliorketes in 294 BC, her coinage declined for a period of some sixty five years. There were occasional issues in the third century BC, notably after Athens regained her freedom from the Macedonians in 229 BC, but the next active period of minting began in the second century BC with a renewed period of prosperity for Athens, exemplified by the introduction of the next coin in our offering - the broad flan New Style tetradrachm.

Although maintaining the basic types of Athena and her owl, the New Style tetradrachm offered a complete change in presentation. The archaizing head of Athena was replaced with a head of Athena adapted from Pheidias' famous gold and ivory statue of the goddess that stood in the Parthenon, her ornate triple crested helmet decorated with florets and rivets, a flying Pegasus and a quadriga of horse protomes across the visor. The owl now stands upon an amphora, surrounded by a wreath, from which it acquired the common name of stephanophoros or "wreath bearer" as such coins are recorded in ancient inscriptions of the mid 2nd century BC. (For an example of a stephanophoros from another city see the next coin offering).

Most important for modern numismatists, the tetradrachm now bore magistrates names, mint symbols, and even the month in which it was struck. Margaret Thompson, in the New Style Silver Coinage of Athens, brought together all previous work on the series and organized all known types and dies in a secure sequence. There seems to be little controversy over the internal order of issues, but the absolute dating for the series is still subject to vigorous debate. Thompson has proposed a starting date of 196 BC for the series while Otto Markholm has more recently proposed a beginning date of 185 BC. Most numismatists currently accept the latter date as the starting point for this series.

We have a small group of New Style tetradrachms struck between 134 and 132 BC. The magistrates are various combinations of ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ, ΝΙΚΑΓ, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜ, ΝΙΚΟΓ and ΦΙΛΑΔΡ. The symbol on our group is the winged caduceus.

The winged caduceus has long been a symbol associated with the medical field. An excellent new book hot off the press in 1994 makes for wonderful reading about medicine on ancient coins. Available from the book department.

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins**. 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins. See the book review in the Classical Numismatic Review, Volume 19-3.

Order as item # (X159)

\$39.95



SP1011

ATTICA, Athens. 134-132 BC. AR New Style Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right on amphora, winged caduceus to the left, all within a wreath. Seaby GCV I 2555ff. Thompson 367-378.

Our selection of coins are all well centered, on nice broad flans with good detail and only minimal wear. Near EF.

Order as item # (SP1011)

\$395/£265

AEOLIS, Myrina

One of the Aeolian cities, Aeolis was situated south-east of Kyme in Asia Minor. Its main claim to fame was its proximity to the Temple of Apollo at Gryneium with its oracle and its tasty oysters. Unfortunately little else has come down to us in the historical records. Kenneth Sacks in his study of the coins of Myrina states that "from what little evidence is available, Myrina appears to have been a thriving commercial town with a successful tourist trade." To modern investigators the city is known for its fine terracottas and its magnificent Hellenistic tetradrachms.

The design for this imposing broad-flanned tetradrachm was simple yet stunning. The obverse depicts a laureate head of Apollo of Gryneium, while the reverse shows Apollo standing right holding a branch and phiale, with an omphalos and amphora at his feet, all surrounded by a wreath, from which it acquired the common name of stephanophoros or "wreath bearer" as such coins are recorded in ancient inscriptions of the mid 2nd century BC. (For another example of stephanophoroi see the previous coin offer).



SP1012

AEOLIS, Myrina. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΜΥΤΙΝΑΙΩΝ beind Apollo Gryneos holding branch and phiale, omphalos and amphora at his feet, all within a wreath. Seaby GCV II 4216. See Sacks ANSMN 30 for the various issues.

We have seven of these spectacular stephanophoroi set aside for this offering. Each piece was hand picked for centering and strike. Superb EF.

Order as item # (SP1012)

\$795/£530

IONIA, Smyrna Birthplace of Homer

Smyrna was an important city located at the head of the gulf of Smyrna in Ionia. The ancient city was destroyed by Alyattes of Lydia in the 7th century BC. It was refounded by Antigonas in the late 4th century BC and rose to be a one of the great cultural centers of the east in Roman times. Smyrna claimed to be the birthplace of Homer.



SP1013

IONIA, Smyrna. 2nd-1st Century BC. Æ 21mm. Laureate head of Apollo right / Homer seated left, holding scroll on knees, right hand raised to chin, staff behind. Seaby GCV II 4571.

We were fortunate to acquire a large group of these pieces. Therefore, while they are available we are offering centered fine to very fine specimens. Each piece is well centered and well struck with most details visible.

Order as item # (SP1013)

\$33/£22

CARIA

The coastal islands of Rhodes and Cos have early numismatic histories dating back to the 6th century BC, while the Carian mainland was slow to develop. After the defeat of Antiochos by the Romans in 190 BC we see the rapid development of many of the cities on the mainland.

The following three coins come from the mainland of Caria. Like most of the pieces from this area, the metal quality is poor and most of the pieces saw a lot of circulation. We have included these three types in our offering for the simple reason that many collectors are missing anything from these cities. We have kept them priced reasonably due to the poor quality of the metal.



SP1014

CARIA, Bargylia. 2nd-1st Century BC. AR Hemidrachm. Veiled bust of Artemis kindyas right / Stag standing right with a star beneath. Seaby GCV II 4810 (£200).

We have ten pieces set aside for this offering. Though the pieces grade VF or better, the metal quality is rough.

Order as item # (SP1014)

\$60/£40



SP1015

Caria, Iasos. 3rd-2nd Century BC. AR Hemidrachm. Laureate head of Apollo right / The youth Hermias swimming right, his left arm on dolphin at his side. Seaby GCV II 4898 (£250)

We have eight of these pieces set aside. These pieces are much more worn than the pieces of Bargylia but the metal quality is a lot better. This is the first time we have had a silver coin from this rare Carian city. Fine.
Order as item #(SP1015) \$135/£90



SP1016

Caria, Myndos. 2nd-1st Century BC. AR Hemidrachm. Head of young Dionysos right / Winged thunderbolt. Seaby GCV II 4917 (£125).

Fifteen pieces are set aside for this lot. Like the Bargylia issues the metal is not wonderful. However the overall quality of these pieces is better. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP1016)

\$60/£40

PAMPHYLIA, Apendos

Aspendos lay several miles up the then navigable river Eurymedon and was an important port and naval base. Certainly on two occasions a major Persian fleet was concentrated there: in about 467 BC on the occasion of Cimon's victory and again in 410 BC. Shortly after the later date the city instituted a new coinage featuring on the obverse two wrestlers coming to grips and on the reverse a slinger in action with the ethnic written beside. The legend "Estvediys," although written in Greek, is the Pamphylian form of the name Aspendos. The triskeles, which was the civic badge and had featured more prominently on the city's earlier coinage, was relegated to the position of symbol. Successive issues were distinguished by additional symbols or letters in the fields. The considerable output of coinage is evidence of the prosperity and importance of the city.

Ward in *Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities* states that the two wrestlers depicted grasping one another may be a representation of a bronze statue in the city of Aspendos. Wrestling was an important Olympic sport, and the wrestler series of Aspendos produced some wonderful poses that are actively collected.



SP1017

PAMPHYLIA, ASPENDOS. Circa 370-330 BC. AR Stater. Two wrestlers / Slinger, triskeles in field. Seaby GCV II, 5396 for type.

From a recent large group of these we have picked out five coins for this offering. This series has several very typical problems. The strikes are uneven, the dies deteriorated very quickly and many were struck off center. The pieces we have set aside are as defect free as could be picked from the hundreds of pieces available. EF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1017)

\$600/£400

SELEUCID KINGDOM

The Seleucid Kingdom at its zenith, just after the death of Alexander the Great, comprised almost the whole of Alexander's conquests except Egypt. Eastern portions of the Kingdom were lost in the 3rd century BC when the Baktrian and Parthian Kingdoms achieved their independence. The Seleucid Kingdom's territory was quickly lost over the remaining years. In 190 BC its territory was no more than Syria and the immediate surrounding area. It maintained a precarious existence until 64 BC when it finally succumbed to Pompey the Great.

By the end of the second century BC, intermarriages and sibling rivalries had damaged the Seleucid Empire almost beyond repair. Cleopatra Thea, the daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, reigned as queen of the empire for three decades. She was one of the few unifying figures in this troubled period. In 126 BC she decided to try to rule alone. Her uncle Ptolemy VIII had other ideas and she was forced into accepting rule in alliance with one of her sons Antiochos VIII Grypus. Antiochos and his mother ruled jointly for five years until she was forced to take a poison drink that she had intended for her son.

After disposing of his mother, Antiochos managed a reasonably long and peaceful rule. He maintained good relations with the Romans and largely ignored minor encroachments with the Parthians. Around 114 BC he entered into a long-running battle with his brother Antiochos IX Cyzicenus. This war lasted until Grypus' death some twenty years later. The two brothers exchanged territory and killed each other's wife. Neither ever achieved a complete victory. After Grypus' death at the hands of his war minister in 96 BC the empire continued on in civil war amongst his five sons.



SP1018

SYRIA, Kings of. Antiochos VIII. 120-96 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, either side of Zeus Oranios standing left with spear, holding star in outstretched hand, all within wreath. Seaby GCV II 7143ff.

We have set aside 5 nice pieces for your consideration. All were picked for their centering and strike. Nice EF.

Order as item #(SP1018)

\$450/£300

PHOENICIA, Byblus

Byblus was a coastal town at the foot of Mount Lebanon. A town of great antiquity, it was famous as the scene of the myth of Adonis, who was worshipped there as Thammuz. Isis also was fabled to have come to Byblus, where she sought and found the chest containing the corpse of Osiris slain by Typhon.

The earliest coins of Byblus are contemporary with Alexander the Great and were struck for the kings of the time in Phoenicia.

The design on the obverse of this type is inspired by the role played by the great Phoenician navies of the day in defending the Persian empire: a warship laden with heavily armed hoplites, below which is a hippocamp (representing the denizens of the sea). The reverse shows a lion attacking a bull. This basic design was used for a number of years by succeeding kings.



SP1019

PHOENICIA, Byblus. Time of Azbaal to Adramalek. Circa 350-300 BC. AR 1/8th Shekel. Two hoplites in a galley left, with a hippocamp below / Lion bringing down a bull, inscription above. See Seaby GCV II 6010, 6012, 6014.

These prolific small silver pieces are next to impossible to find perfectly centered and well struck. This group was picked from a larger group and includes only above average examples of the type. A perfect ex-

ample of the type could easily command \$500 if it were available. Conservatively grades as VF, as struck with typical centering and strike problems.

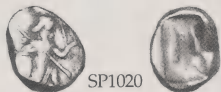
Order as item # (SP1019)

\$30/£20

PERSIAN EMPIRE

Prior to the conquest of Lydia by the Persians few coins were used by the Persian Kings. As Persia moved west it found a need for the use of the medium that had been developed by Croesus and his successors in Lydia. Late in Croesus' coinage we find one of the earliest uses of silver in coinage. The Persian King Darius I found this silver coin to be useful in commerce and introduced the silver siglos. The later kings of Persia, successors to Darius I, continued the traditions established by that monarch and issued silver sigloi for circulation in western Anatolia. The kneeling archer, with oblong reverse punch, remained the sole type for this Persian imperial coinage down to the conquests of Alexander the Great in around 330 BC.

These prolific coins come in several different versions. The earliest types, often attributed to Darius himself, depict the great king kneeling drawing a bow. Later issues depict the great king kneeling with spear and bow or with dagger and bow. It is not unusual at all for these crude little coins to have numerous little test marks and banker's punches.



SP1020

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch. For type see Seaby GCV II, 4682-4683.

Crudely made and typical with various interesting banker's punches. Fine.

Order as item # (SP1020)

\$45/£30

The best recent survey of this coinage was done by Ian Carradice in 1987. However, he neglected a very interesting series of sigloi that have reverse designs. Three late issues of the great king kneeling with dagger and bow have small designs in the incuse punch on the reverse. Although rare, these types have been known for some time, as they are listed in the British Museum Catalogue.

In a large recent grouping of sigloi we were fortunate enough to purchase all of the types with these reverse designs. While they are available, we will sell them individually as well as in sets. Unfortunately our supply of these types is limited.



SP1021

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing left. BMC 110 for this type. Crude VF. Rare

Order as item # (SP1021)

\$165/£110



SP1022

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing. BMC 120 for this type. Crude VF. Rare.

Order as item # (SP1022)

\$165/£110



SP1023

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a facing helmet. BMC 124 for this type. Crude VF. Rare.

Order as item # (SP1023)

\$165/£110

PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. A select specimen of each of the three types with a design in the reverse; and as a bonus, we'll give you a regular siglos - item # SP1021 as well.

Order as item # (SP1024)

\$450/£300

JUDAEA

Judaea was a province of the Persian Empire until 332 BC, when Alexander the great made himself master of the area. Thereafter the Jews came under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt during the 3rd century BC, and the Seleukids of Syria from 198 BC. Judaea achieved a measure of independence under the first rulers of the Hasmonaean dynasty. Before the end of the century, the Jews had won full autonomy from their former Greek rulers. Herod the Great, founder of the Herodian Dynasty, came to power in Judaea in 37 BC as a nominee of the Romans. As the Romans extended their influence in Judaea after the death of Herod in 4BC and the banishment of his son Herod Archelaus in 6AD, Judaea was placed under the Roman Praefect of Syria who in turn appointed a Roman Procurator to oversee Judaea. One of the most infamous of these Procurators was Pontius Pilate. The misfortune of overseeing the trial and crucifixion of Christ has earned Pontius Pilate his infamous place in history.

Numerous books on ancient Jewish Coins have been written. From our book department are several excellent recommendations.

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins.** 1987. Hardbound. 206 pages, 16 plates. 300 plus coins described with essential collector information. History, values, Biblical quotations, translations, charts, excellent line drawings. Highly recommended for the beginning collector of Biblical coins. Excellent overview of this popular collecting area.

Order as item # (GR110)

\$35.00

Meshorer, Ya'akov. **Ancient Jewish Coinage.** 1982. Hardbound. Two volumes. Vol. 1: 184 pages, 56 plates (Persian period through Hasmonaean); Vol. II: 295 pages, 36 plates (Herod the Great through Bar Kokhba). The definitive work.

Order as item # (GR134)

\$150.00

Meshorer, Y, and Shraga Qedar. **The Coinage of Samaria in the Fourth Century BCE.** 1991. Hardbound. 84 pages, 52 plates, 334 coins catalogued. An important work covering this much neglected area. Includes detailed new information enabling first time attribution of 106 coin types. Important.

Order as item # (GR259)

\$75.00

Mildenberg, Leo. **The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War.** 1984. Hardbound. 395 pages, 44 plates, 18 tables. The most complete study ever done on this popular series: 602 die pairs catalogued (all illustrated), 6793 coins listed. The standard reference. Important.

Order as item # (GR248)

\$150.00



SP1025

JUDAEA. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. Æ Prutah. Lituus, inscription around / Year in wreath. Sear GCV II 5623-5624.

We have a small group of this popular type. Each is well centered with a clear date and a nice even patina. VF.
Order as item #(SP1025) \$60/£40

EGYPTIAN KINGDOM

In 332 BC, Alexander the Great was crowned at Memphis as Pharaoh of Egypt, beginning a period of Greek rule that ended with the suicide of Cleopatra VII, lover of Caesar and wife of Mark Antony. Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals, became satrap (governor) of Egypt after Alexander's death and declared himself king in 305 BC. He consolidated his position, and aided by the natural and easily defended borders of Egypt, established the most successful and long-lived dynasty among the successors of Alexander. Once Ptolemy I had established political and military power in Egypt, Ptolemy II established the country's cultural supremacy in the Hellenistic world, building the famous Museum and Library, as well as the Pharos and a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. The Library remained unparalleled for the remainder of its existence.

Ptolemy I placed his own portrait on the tetradrachms. He is represented with the attributes of Zeus, wearing the aegis over his shoulders. He adopted the eagle and the thunderbolt of Zeus as his personal device, and these appear on the reverse. Ptolemy's successors honored the founder of the dynasty by continuing to use his types down to the time of Cleopatra.

The Egyptian Kingdom in Ptolemy's time encompassed more than modern day Egypt. The economy was large and numerous mints handled the production of coinage that circulated within the Kingdom. For this offering, we have set aside a small group of pieces from the Palestinian mints of Gaza and Joppa.

From the book department we have a special offer that is hard to beat. A few years ago Volume VIII of SNG Copenhagen was reprinted. This massive volume includes the original Copenhagen volumes on Spain-Gaul, Syria-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica and most importantly Egypt - The Ptolemies.

This work is currently the most up-to-date publication on the Ptolemies and is a basic reference for all of North Africa. Written by renowned Ptolemaic scholar Otto Mørkholm, it incorporates Mørkholm's thorough re-dating and re-attribution of the series and it supercedes the previous standard reference by Svoronos from the turn of the century.

The year before last, when we acquired the working book inventory of Tom McKenna, we acquired the print run of this wonderful work. As great and useful as this book is, we are simply overstocked in it. Therefore we are putting the book on sale until we sell 100 copies or until the end of 1995 whichever comes first. If you have been wanting to add this book to your library, now is the time.

Volume VIII. SNG Copenhagen. Spain-Gaul, Syria-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt - The Ptolemies. 131 pages, 115 plates. Hardbound. Large Folio. This volume lists for \$175. Now available at a saving of 43% off retail.
Order as item # (GR162) \$99/£66



SP1026

EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy II. 285-246 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Gaza mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Sear GCV II 7776.

Each piece has been selected for centering and strike. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF.
Order as item #(SP1026) \$225/£150



SP1027

EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy II. 285-246 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Joppa mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Sear GCV II 7775.

Each piece has been selected for centering and strike. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF.
Order as item #(SP1027) \$225/£150



SP1028

EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy III. 246-221 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Joppa mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Sear GCV II 7812.

Each piece has been selected for centering and strike. All have some even wear from honest circulation. VF.
Order as item #(SP1028) \$225/£150

PARTHIAN KINGDOM

In the third century BC a small tribe of nomads carved out a small empire on the fringes of what was once the empire of Alexander the Great. This Parthian Kingdom played an instrumental role in the development of the trade routes between east and west. In addition, the Parthians were one of the few enemies the Romans never successfully subdued. The Parthian Kingdom existed from the third century BC until the middle of the third century AD. During this period, the Parthians developed and maintained a stable coinage. This series is interesting in that it shows a wonderful artistic development progressing from the naturalistic Greek influenced style in the early coinage to an abstracted oriental style toward the end.

For this offering we have accumulated coins from three different time periods of Parthian history. The first shows the traditional Greek influence, the second an initial oriental influence and the third a distinct abstract style.

In 1993, CNG published an important reference on Parthian coins. This book, written by the Parthian expert Fred B. Shore, is available from our book department.

Shore, Fred B. **Parthian Coins and History - Ten Dragons Against Rome.** 1993. Hardbound, 188 pages, illustrated throughout. Both a history of

the Parthian empire and a catalogue of the Fred Shore collection of Parthian coins. Over 500 coins cataloged, over 400 illustrated. Cross references to Sellwood. An excellent companion to Sellwood. Published by CNG.

Order as item # (GR200)

\$35.00

Shore, Fred B. **Parthian Coins and History - Rarity and Value Guide**. 1993. Card cover. A useful guide giving rarity information on the various Parthian types and value information in three grades.

Order as item # (GR201)

\$3.95

Mithradates II

123-88 BC
'King of Kings'

Mithradates II was a remarkably successful King. He consolidated Parthian holdings in Babylonia and Mesopotamia and conquered the Characene Kingdom. He took the Armenian King's son Tigranes hostage, later returning him to the Armenian throne. According to Chinese sources, his empire extended from the Euphrates to the Oxus.



SP1029

PARTHIAN Kingdom. Mithradates II. 123-88 BC. AR Drachm. Diademed bust left with long beard / Archer seated right with bow. Shore 77ff.

We have accumulated ten of these for this offering. All are well centered with a little wear. Each distinctly portrays Mithradates with his largest and most dominant feature - his nose. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP1029)

\$95/£65

Phraates IV

38-28 BC

Internal problems in Parthia occupied Phraates during much of his reign. However, he was able to defeat the invading Romans under Mark Antony, with Roman losses of 35,000 killed. He later lost his favorite son to the usurper Tiridates who gave him as a hostage to the Romans. To obtain the release of his son from Augustus, Phraates returned Roman standards captured years before from Crassus and Antony. This was a major political coup for Augustus who issued several commemorative issues signaling the return of the lost standards. Under Phraates IV, the Parthian army was at its strongest.



SP1030

PARTHIAN Kingdom. Phraates IV. 38-28 BC. AR Drachm. Diademed head left, square cut beard, royal wart, eagle behind head / Archer seated right. Shore 276ff. Average VF.

Order as item # (SP1030)

\$60/£40

Vologases III

105-147 AD

Parthian history becomes somewhat obscure at this point in time. Vologases III ruled parts of Parthia at the same time as Osroes I. The Parthian sphere of influence was beginning to diminish as the Romans

under Trajan and then Hadrian were beginning to make inroads into Parthian territory.



SP1031

PARTHIAN Kingdom. Vologases III. 105-147 AD. AR Drachm. Diademed bust left with pointed beard / Archer seated right. Shore 414ff. Choice VF.

Order as item # (SP1031)

\$45/£30

PARTHIAN SPECIAL

Beginner's Lot

This grouping is designed to introduce you to Parthian coins and the history of the Parthian empire. This lot includes: **Shore, Parthian Coins & History - Ten Dragons Against Rome** (GR200) - Value of \$35/£25; Price Guide for the above (GR201) - Value of \$3.95/£3; and three different drachms, rulers of our choice. A total value of at least \$225/£150. All of the above for a special price. (You save at least \$45/£30).

Order as item # (SP1032)

\$180/£120

SASSANIAN KINGDOM

Both Rome and Parthia were at times endangered by new nomadic incursions on their borders. The feudal nature of the Parthian culture eventually led to its downfall. A new dynasty, the Sassanians, under their leader Artashir defeated the last of the Parthian rulers in the definitive battle of Hormizdaghan in 224 AD. In 226 AD in Ctesiphon, the Parthian capital of Mesopotamia, Artashir was crowned "King of Kings".

The Sassanians brought back to southern Iran the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism that pre-dated the rise of the Parthian empire. The fire-altar that is the predominant reverse design of their coins attests to their faith. Religious wars with Rome were to continue for the next four hundred years until the Sassanians were finally routed by the Byzantine emperor Heraclius in 628 AD. The four hundred years of religious and cultural skirmishes exhausted and weakened both cultures substantially leaving the way open for the Islamic invaders from Arabia.

Shapur I

240-270 AD

Shapur extended the conquests begun by Artashir. Shapur's victory over Philip I in 244 AD brought Armenia as well as the rest of Mesopotamia



SP1033

under Sassanian control. In 260 AD Shapur captured and held Valerian I, the only Roman emperor to be captured by a foreign foe. He expanded his control in Baktria and set up a vassal Kushan King. This gave the Sassanians vast control over the Silk Road from China and India, ensuring that their economy thrived.

SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Shapur I. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 12ff.

We accumulated a small group of these striking coins. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item # (SP1033)

\$95/£65

Khusro II
591-628 AD

Khusro, called the "Victorious", renewed traditional hostilities against the Byzantines. He won remarkable battles at Damascus in 613 AD and then at Jerusalem and Alexandria in 619. The Byzantine armies fought back under the able leadership of Heraclius who successfully invaded Armenia and in 627 AD destroyed Khusro's palace at Dastagird. Khusro died while the empire was in revolt the following year.



SP1034

SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Khusro II. 591-628 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 61ff.

We accumulated a small group of these coins. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item #(SP1034) **\$30/£20**

Buy one of each of the Sassanian coins offered and save yourself \$26/£19. On this offer, we'll send you a nice Shapur I as well as a Khusro II.

Order as item #(SP1035) **\$99/£66**

THE INDO-GREEK WORLD
BAKTRIAN KINGDOM

The Baktrian Kingdom was founded by Diodotus about 256 BC, when he broke away and set up this new empire in the far reaches of the already overextended Seleucid Kingdom. The Parthians were carving out their own kingdom in the west at about the same time. The Baktrian Kingdom stretched east toward Pakistan and India.

The Baktrian kings developed two separate coinages for the different parts of their empire. Traditional Hellenistic tetradrachms were produced for western consumption, while in the east a series of bi-lingual coins was issued that conformed to the Indian monetary standards of the time.

For further reading on the Baktrian Kingdom we are able to offer you several titles from the book department.

Bopearachchi, Osmund. **Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques.** 1991. Card cover. 460 pages, 69 plates. The coins of the collection of Bibliothèque Nationale with additions from other sources. The latest work on this difficult series. French text. Important.

Order as item # (GR130) **\$145.00**

Mitchiner, Michael. **Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage.** 1975-1976. Card covers. 9 Volumes. 100-150 pages, 50-65 plates per volume. Available as individual volumes at \$50.00/volume, or as a complete set.

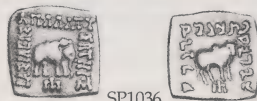
Order as item #(M146) **\$395.00**

Mitchiner, Michael. **Oriental Coins and Their Values. Volume II. The Ancient and Classical World.** 1978. Hardbound. 760 pages, over 5500 coins illustrated. An important work.

Order as item #(GR225) **\$195.00**

Appolodotus I
160-150 BC

Appolodotus I was installed by the great Baktrian king Eucratides as an associate king. He was chosen for this position from amongst Eucratides' top generals. He ruled at the same time as Menander.



SP1036

BAKTRIA - Indo Greek. Appolodotus I. 160-150 BC. AR Bilingual Drachm. Elephant standing right / Humped bull standing right. SG II 7591.

We have a small selection of these curious (by western standards of coinage) square drachms. The conservatively grade VF.

Order as item #(SP1036) **\$95/£65**

KUSHAN EMPIRE

In about 160 BC conflicts amongst the peoples of the northern Kansu district led to the western migration of the Yueh Chi. Western historians referred to these people as the barbarian hordes from the Steppes. By 20 BC they had moved into the territory of the Indo-Greeks in northern Afghanistan. Five tribes settled this area. At the end of the first century BC one of the Yueh Chi princes in Sogdiana, the ruler of the Kushan principality, embarked on a career of conquest. Within a short period this prince had overthrown the other four princely states in Afghanistan and established the Kingdom of the Kushans.

Soter Megas
55-105 AD

In about 60 AD the Kushan Empire began a southward expansion under a king calling himself Soter Megas meaning "Great Saviour". His true name is possibly Vashishka, but he is always referred to as Soter Megas. This king of the Kushans captured much of the Kabul valley from the Indo-Parthians and parts of northern Pakistan.



SP1037

KUSHAN EMPIRE. Soter Megas. 55-105 AD. Æ Tetradrachm. Radiate bust right, Tamgha of Soter Megas behind / Mounted horseman right, Tamgha of Soter Megas before. Taxilla mint. MACW 2928ff.

This issue normally comes well worn from years of circulation. We have managed to set aside a small group of nice examples Choice VF.

Order as item #(SP1037) **\$60/£40**

COINS OF THE ROMAN WORLD

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of available titles, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Foss, Clive. **Roman Historical Coins**. 1990. Hardbound. 335 pages. 341 illustrations. Introduction. Descriptive text, comprehensive index of historical events. An interesting study on how coin types relate to Roman ritual and society, with extensive listing of historical types.
Order as item # (R101) \$65.00

Seaby, H.A. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume 1. Republic to Augustus**. Hardbound. 166 pages, illustrated throughout. A listing of all major silver issues of the Roman Republic through the reign of Augustus. Cross referenced to Sydenham and Crawford.
Order as item # (R106) \$45.00

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values**. 1988. Hardbound. 400 pages, 12 plates. Introduction, history, illustrations, maps, values, index. Over 4,300 coins listed. Probably the best selling book of all time on ancient numismatics. A must for every collector of Roman coins, beginning or advanced. After useful introductory chapters, lists main types of Roman coinage from its origin in the 3rd century BC to the reign of Anastasius in the 5th Century AD. Valuable biographical information on each personality. Indispensable.
Order as item # (R107) \$75.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Roman section we have used the abbreviation RSC I and RCV. These refer to the two Seaby titles: **Roman Silver Coins Volume I** and **Roman Coins & Their Values** listed above.

STARTER ROMAN COIN COLLECTION

We want to give you good value for your money, yet we don't want you to end up with a lot of low grade coins. To start with, this set will include: **Roman Coins and Their Values**. This is a \$75 value. To this we are going to add 3 denarii, 5 antoniniani, and 3 large folles and four smaller folles. All are of different emperors. The denarii will be at least VF, the antoniniani and the folles good VF or better. The coins will come from our stock trays and special offerings. The coins will have a retail value of at least \$630. The total retail value of this package will be at least \$705/\$470. Our offer saves you a little of 25%.
Order as item # (SP1038) \$525/£350

For a more advanced starter set we will include the following: **Roman Coins and Their Values & Roman Silver Coins, Volume 1. Republic to Augustus**. This is a \$120 value. To this we will add 5 denarii, 10 antoniniani, 4 large folles and 5 smaller folles. There will be at least 17 different rulers in this package. The denarii will be at least VF, the antoniniani and the folles good VF or better. The coins will come from our stock trays and special offerings. The coins will have a retail value of at least \$1000.00. The total retail value of this package will be at least \$1120/\$745. Our package deal saves you again a little over 25%.
Order as item # (SP1039) \$825/£550

The Roman Republic

By 300 BC, coinage was the accepted medium of exchange throughout the lands that made up the Mediterranean basin. Rome itself around 300 BC was a small community that after years of struggling with its Etruscan neighbors had finally consolidated a position in central Italy. By 290 BC Rome had expanded its lands by adding by conquest those of Samnium and Latium. It was at this point that true Roman coinage began. Early forms of Roman currency were in the forms of bronze weights (Aes Signatum) that were used in a barter exchange. An alliance with Carthage in 290 BC to stave off unwanted attacks by Pyrrhus of Epirus was the impetus behind the introduction of a silver coinage into the Roman economy. The local Romans continued to use their traditional heavy bronze Aes Graves, while at the same time developing a silver coinage based on the coinage systems of Neapolis and Tarentum to the south. The didrachms of Rome quickly found acceptance locally and throughout southern Italy. Expansion and war brought Rome new lands and more riches. The army and navy were expanding yearly as Rome slowly captured Italian land to the north and then to the south. In 218 BC Hannibal launched the Second Punic War. This war forever changed Roman currency. Until this time the wealth of the Roman economy was

gauged by the value of bronze. By 213 BC, a long run of devaluations had plagued the value of bronze which until now had enjoyed a loose bimetallic relationship with silver. In 211 BC we see the introduction of the denarius which bore the mark of "X" which assigned it a value of 10 Asses.



SP1040

Roman Republic. Anonymous. After 211 BC. AR Denarius. Head of Roma right / The Dioscuri right on horseback, ROMA below. RSC 2ff.

Our first selection of Roman is an offering of one of the earliest Roman denarii. All have been picked for centering. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP1040) \$95/£65

Initially the designs of Roman Republican denarii relied on themes that related to Rome and its foundations. As time went on, and as the potential use of coinage as a propaganda tool became apparent, the moneyers who were drawn from the politically ambitious young men of Rome became more creative with the designs.

Mn. Aquilius Mn. f. Mn. n.
 65 BC.

An ancestor of this moneyer, Manlius Aquilius was consul in Sicily in about 101 BC. This type refers to the successes he had ending the slave wars and to the exceptional valor he displayed.



SP1041

Roman Republic. Mn Aquilius Mn.f.Mn.n. 65 BC. AR Denarius. VIRTVS III VIR, helmeted bust of Virtus right / MN AQVIL MN F MN N, the Consul Man. Aquilius raising Sicilia, SICIL in exergue. RSC I, Aquilia 2.

We have just three EF specimens. However, they are priced to sell.
Order as item # (SP1041) \$165/£110

L. Aemilius Paulus Lepidus
 62 BC

L. Aemilius Paulus defeated the Macedonians in 168 BC and brought their king Perseus and his sons to Rome to adorn his triumph. A little over 100 years later a relative, of the same name, commemorated this event from his family's past on his coinage as moneyer.



SP1042

Roman Republic. L. Aemilius Paulus Lepidus. 62 BC. AR Denarius. Veiled and diademed head of Concord right, PAVLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA around / TER above trophy, L. Aemilius Paulus on right and Perseus and his sons as prisoners on the left. RSC I, Aemilia 10.

We recently acquired a small group of this type. All have some minor wear and flat spots, typical of the issue.
Order as item # (SP1042) \$60/£40

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL

Pompey the Great Murdered in 48BC.

Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus was born in 106 BC. He became one of Rome's most successful soldiers. At the age of twenty-three he was raised to the rank of "Imperator". His surname of Magnus was earned after a successful campaign in Africa in 81 BC. In 71 BC he pacified Spain and by 67 BC had cleared the Mediterranean of pirates. In 57 BC he joined with Crassus and Caesar to form the First Triumvirate. He later emerged as leader of the patricians and found himself in direct opposition to Caesar who had joined the plebian cause. Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus. Pompey fled to Egypt, landing there in 48 BC only to be murdered.

The following piece was struck by Magnus' son, Cnaeus Pompey, who went to Spain after his father's death to continue leading supporters of his father.



SP1043

Pompey. 46-45 BC. AR Denarius. Helmeted head of Roma right, M. PUBLICI. LEG. PRO. PR. around / CN. MAGNVS IMP. Hispania presenting palm to Cnaeus Pompey who is alighting from prow. RSC I, Pompey 1. Scarce.

We only have a few of this scarce type. Well centered but worn. Near VF.

Order as item #(SP1043)

\$300/£200

Julius Caesar

Murdered on the Ides of March 44 BC.

Caius Julius Caesar, the great dictator, was born in 100 BC. He was made a priest of Jupiter by Marius in 87 BC. By 64 BC he had been elected chief priest (pontifex maximus). In 59 BC he was elected consul and formed what has become known as the First Triumvirate along with Crassus and Pompey. He was given the rule of Illyricum, Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. He departed for the provinces in 58 BC to remain for nine years, during which time he soundly defeated the Gauls and briefly invaded Britain. He returned, crossing the Rubicon, to defeat Pompey. By 46 BC, Caesar had defeated Pompey's allies and he returned to Rome as undisputed master of the Roman world. Two years later he was dead at the hands of Brutus and others. His assassination is the most famous in history.

We have accumulated a number of coins struck by Caesar in 49-48BC while he was in the provinces but was preparing for the confrontation with Pompey. This wonderful type depicts on the obverse an elephant trampling a serpent which apparently symbolizes the conquest of good over evil. The reverse depicts implements of his office as Pontifex Maximus.



SP1044

Julius Caesar. 49-48 BC. AR Denarius. Elephant trampling serpent / Implements. RSC I, Julius Caesar 49.

Over the years this type has been one of our steadiest sellers. Always popular. Each piece is well centered with a little wear. Good VF.

Order as item #(SP1044)

\$300/£200

ROMAN EMPIRE

After the death of Julius Caesar, a second triumvirate was formed amongst the Roman leaders. Octavian and Mark Antony, two of the triumvirs had a major falling out. Octavian soundly defeated Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 32 BC. He consolidated his power in the Senate, receiving the title of Emperor in 29 BC and finally in 27 BC the title of Augustus. He ruled until 14 AD. Octavian became the first emperor of the Roman Empire. From this period forward each emperor who succeeded to the purple took the title of Augustus.

Tiberius 14-37 AD

Tiberius was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla. His mother divorced the elder Tiberius and married the up-and-coming Octavian. Tiberius was adopted by Augustus in 4 BC and succeeded him in 14 AD. He proved himself a very able administrator. In general, the empire prospered under his rule, but there was much tragedy within his family and treason trials became all too frequent. In 26 AD Tiberius retired to Capri and never again returned to Rome. He died at the age of 78.

The "Tribute Penny"

It was under Tiberius' reign that the ministry and crucifixion of Christ occurred. Perhaps the most quoted phrase from the Bible referring to a coin refers to a coin of Tiberius. In Matthew 22:19, it is recorded that Jesus asked for a specimen of the tribute money to be brought to Him before giving His answer to the question "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?" This annual tribute or tax was imposed upon Judaea when it was reduced to a Roman province in 6 AD. Thus the reference to the commonest denarius of the day, that of Tiberius, as a "Tribute Penny".



SP1045
VF

SP1046
Fine

Tiberius. 14-37 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Tiberius right, TI DIVI AVGVS TVS around / Livia as Pax seated right, PONTIF MAX-IM around. Seaby RCV 567.

An historical coin for which we always have trouble keeping up with demand. We have accumulated a small group for this offering and expect them to sell fast. Be patient, we might have to wait list you on this item. Each example will be centered well enough to have the TI which stands for his name visible. They will have some wear and probably be slightly porous. Nice VF.

Order as item #(SP1045)

\$300/£200

We have another small group of the above type. They are not wonderful in condition, but they are what they are. Circulated, name partially off and only Fine.

Order as item #(SP1046)

\$185/£125

Septimius Severus 193-211 AD

Septimius was a soldier of outstanding ability. At the time of the death of Commodus in 192 AD Septimius was the Governor of Pannonia. He swore allegiance to Pertinax, but upon his murder and the elevation of Didius to the rank of Augustus, his own troops saluted him as Augustus. Septimius quickly disposed of Didius and Pescennius Niger and became the Roman Emperor. Much of his rule was spent in the provinces quelling local unrest. In 208 AD he arrived in Britain to settle problems with northern invaders. He repaired Hadrian's wall and then went on to invade

Caledonia. The strains of too many campaigns finally caught up with him and he died at York in February of 211 AD.



SP1047
Choice EF

SP1048
Fine-VF

Septimius Severus. 193-211 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 1744ff.

From a recent purchase we have a nice group of choice EF denarii of Septimius. Each piece is well struck and nicely centered with various common reverses. This is an opportunity to add a nice Septimius to your collection.

Order as item #(SP1047)

\$165/£110

For those who just want a coin to fill in this Emperor we also have a group of pieces in Fine-Very Fine condition. Again various reverses.

Order as item #(SP1048)

\$33/£22

Caracalla 198-217 AD.

Caracalla was the elder son of Septimius and was raised to the rank of Augustus in 198 AD. After Septimius' death, Caracalla was left as joint Augustus with his younger brother Geta. Caracalla was not given to joint rule and he had his brother Geta, as well as numerous other Romans, murdered. He consolidated his power as sole ruler. His reign was marked by extravagance and cruelty. He was finally murdered by the praetorian prefect Macrinus.



SP1049

Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 1915ff.

From several collections we have recently purchased, we have set aside a selection of coins from Caracalla's reign. All are nicely toned and are VF.

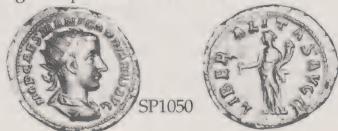
Order as item #(SP1049)

\$60/£40

Gordian III 238-244 AD

Gordian was raised to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards after the murder of Balbinus and Pupienus. Little is known about his reign. He is known to have suppressed a rebellion in Africa in 240 AD. Having been elevated to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards, it was to the hand of the Praetorian Prefect, Julius Philippus, that he was murdered while on a campaign in Mesopotamia.

In 214 AD a new denomination of coin was introduced to go along with the denarius. This new silver coin, the antoninianus weighed one and a half times the denarius weight but was valued at two denarii. It is easy to distinguish from the denarius. The emperor is shown with a radiate crown instead of a laurel wreath. By the time of Gordian III it had largely replaced the denarius as the coin of the realm. Inflation in the third century was as great a problem as in the twentieth.



SP1050

Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate head of Gordian right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 2447ff.

A group of nicely centered pieces. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.

Order as item #(SP1050)

\$33/£22

Philip I 244-249 AD

Philip ascended to the purple by murdering Gordian III. He concluded a peace with the Persians and returned to Rome. The chief event of his reign was the celebration in 248 AD of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Rome. Magnificent games were held in Rome to celebrate this event. Philip was killed in 249 AD by Trajan Decius and his rebellious legions.



SP1051

Philip I. 244-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 2550ff.

A group of nicely centered pieces. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.

Order as item #(SP1051)

\$45/£30

Victorinus 268-270 AD

After the death of Philip the structure of the Empire began to disintegrate. The armies of Rome were no longer able to control the whole Empire, and various rulers staked out their own areas.

The Gallo-Roman Empire under Victorinus was one such area. Little is known of Victorinus and his reign was short. It is known that he was a soldier of some ability. He was murdered shortly after winning the siege of Augustodunum, while in Cologne, by one of his own officers.



SP1052

Victorinus. 268-270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate head right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3162ff.

We recently acquired a very nice group of well centered and well struck antoniniani of Victorinus. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1052)

\$45/£30

Tetricus I & Tetricus II 270-273 AD

Tetricus was governor of Aquitania. Upon the death of Victorinus he succeeded to the throne. He did not have the aptitude for the job and the Gallo-Roman Empire declined rapidly under his rule. Tetricus abdicated his rule to Aurelian when he invaded Gaul in 273 AD. Aurelian spared the lives of Tetricus and his son Tetricus II. Tetricus accepted a post in the Italian government and spent the rest of his life in Rome. His son followed his father to Rome and lived out his life as a private citizen.



SP1053

Tetricus I. 270-273 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3176ff.

We recently acquired a very nice group of well centered and well struck antoniniani of Tetricus. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1053)

\$45/£30



SP1054

Tetricus II, Caesar. 270-273 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3186ff.

From the same group as Tetricus I. This group is also struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1054)

\$60/£40

Order a nicely matched pair. We have hand picked ten matched pairs. Each lot includes a nice coin of Tetricus I and his son Tetricus II. EF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1055)

\$90/£60

Quintillus 270 AD

Quintillus was a younger brother of Claudius II. He was proclaimed Emperor by his troops at Aquileia on the death of Claudius. After a short period of undisputed power, his position was challenged by Aurelian who had been consolidating his power in the west. The soldiers under Quintillus deserted him and joined up with Aurelian. In desperation Quintillus committed suicide.



SP1056

Quintillus. 270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3242ff.

This is the first group of Quintillus we have had. They are typical of the crude issues of the period. The flans are irregular and the strikes far from perfect. The pieces we set aside for this offering all have some of his name on the flan. VF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1056)

\$75/£50

Barbarous Radiates

The antoniniani of the third century, especially those of Claudius II, Tetricus I and Tetricus II were frequently imitated in Gaul, Britain, Spain and North Africa. These copies are generally crude imitations of the originals with blundered legends and hardly recognizable reverse types.

These curious pieces served as the money of the local barbaric tribes. Not under the controls of the Roman monetary system, these pieces come in all shapes and sizes.

During the last year we have accumulated several hundred of these curious pieces, pulled from several large lots of these that passed through our hands in 1994.

Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd - 4th Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 8-12mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby RCV page 279.



SP1057 & SP1058

This represents the pick. VF, maybe better, for issue.

Order as item #(SP1057)

\$12/£8

Five Barbarous Radiates. We will send you as varied a selection as our group permits. VF, maybe better, for issue.

Order as item #(SP1058)

\$45/£30



SP1059

Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 15-17mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby RCV page 279.

These issues could well have circulated contemporaneously with other official antoniniani of the time. The style clearly indicates that they are not official mint product. EF for issue.

Order as item #(SP1059)

\$45/£30

Aurelian 270-275 AD

Aurelian, born of humble origins, adopted a military career and became one of the Empire's greatest generals. During his short reign of five years, he reunified the Roman Empire and restored it to its former extent, with the exception of Dacia. He put an end to the Palmyrene Empire in the East and the Gallo-Roman Empire in the West. Queen Zenobia of Palmyra and Tetricus I both appeared as captives in a magnificent celebration held by Aurelian in Rome. Unfortunately, like many of his predecessors, Aurelian fell victim to an assassination.

Aurelian tried to reestablish the flagging economy by reintroducing the denarius, the sestertius and the as. His effort was short lived. However, the overall quality of die workmanship and fabric improved during his reign. The antoninianus of Aurelian is a well executed coin. The overall quality of the antoninianus would remain quite good for the next twenty-five years until the monetary reforms of Diocletian.



SP1060

Aurelian. 270-275 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3251ff.

We have a small group of choice pieces. Each has been picked for centering and strike. All have nice surfaces. EF.
Order as item # (SP1060)

\$90/£60

Tacitus
 275-276 AD

Tacitus, at 75, was appointed by the Senate to succeed Aurelian. At his advanced age, he joined the Roman forces in Thrace and helped repel a Gothic invasion of Asia Minor. The rigors of the campaign, combined with the inclement climate, were too much for him. He died of natural causes in Cappadocia in 276 AD.



SP1061

Tacitus. 275-276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3300ff.

A small group of these have accumulated over the last year. They are all well centered and have a little wear. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP1061)

\$60/£40

Florian
 276 AD.

Florian was the half-brother of Tacitus. He immediately assumed the purple, and his rule was recognized by the Senate and the western provinces. The eastern army proclaimed Probus emperor and Florian immediately marched against him. The two armies met near Tarsus in Cilicia, but before any serious battle could take place, Florian's own soldiers murdered him and went over to Probus. Florian's brief reign had lasted a little over two months.



SP1062

Florian. 276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3325ff. Scarce.

We have accumulated a handful of pieces of this scarce emperor. All are well centered. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP1062)

\$165/£110

Probus
 276-282 AD.

One of the leading generals in the Roman army, Probus was declared emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus. His reign was notable for its military successes as well as his success in restoring economic prosperity to the Empire. History gives Probus credit with laying the foundations for many of Europe's great vineyards. Unfortunately, he was murdered by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties.



SP1063

Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right or left / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3388ff.

During the last year we have handpicked a number of pieces. All were selected for centering and strike and have little or no wear. A high quality piece of our choice. Choice EF.

Order as item # (SP1063)

\$75/£50

Carus
 282-283 AD

Upon the death of Probus, Carus, the praetorian prefect, was proclaimed emperor by the army. He immediately conferred the rank of Caesar on his sons Carinus and Numerian. He set out on a campaign against the Persians whom he drove back in disorder. Unfortunately, before he could follow up on his successes, he was killed by a bolt of lightning at his camp near Ctesiphon.



SP1064

Carus. 282-283 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3397ff.

Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP1064)

\$45/£30

Carinus
 283-285 AD.

Carinus was the elder son of Carus. He was left to govern Rome while his father and younger brother campaigned against the Persians. Shortly after the death of Carus he put down a revolt by Julian of Pannonia and marched immediately against Diocletian who had been proclaimed emperor by the Eastern army following the death of Numerian. In the conflict that followed he was successful initially but fell at the hands of his own troops who murdered him in favor of Diocletian.



SP1065

Carinus. 283-285 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3462ff.

Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP1065)

\$45/£30

Before moving on to Diocletian and his important reforms, we turn our attention northward to Britain and Gaul. Important events were occurring that would severely test relations with Rome.

Carausius & Allectus
The First British Empire
 287-293 AD & 293-296 AD

Carausius was a general under Maximianus who was in command of the fleet at Boulogne, given the responsibility to clear the sea of Frankish and Saxon pirates. However, the life of the pirates appealed more to him. In fear of retaliation from Maximianus, he declared himself emperor and sailed for Britain. He landed in Britain in 287 AD and defeated the Roman forces. Maximianus attempted to regain control of Britain but only succeeded in losing parts of Northern Gaul as well. Constantius took over the struggle from Maximianus and finally took Carausius' continental stronghold at Boulogne. Shortly thereafter, Carausius was murdered by

his chief minister Allectus, who succeeded to the throne. Allectus lacked the abilities of Carausius, and Constantius finally invaded Britain and managed to recapture it with little resistance.



SP1066

Carausius. 287-293 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3556ff.

This early British ruler is popular with collectors of both Roman and British coins. Our pieces, while a bit rough from the ravages of time are quite presentable. Good Fine to Very Fine.

Order as item #(SP1066)

\$45/£30



SP1067

Allectus. 293-296 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3586ff.

Coins of Allectus are scarcer than those of Carausius. Again the majority of them tend to be a little rough. Average of good Fine to Very Fine.

Order as item #(SP1067)

\$75/£50

If you would like one of each, we can supply matched pairs in limited numbers. The overall quality of the Carausius in this offer is slightly nicer than the coins featured above. Both near VF and well matched.

Order as item #(SP1068)

\$120/£80

Maximianus 286-305 AD.

The history of Maximianus, one of the rulers of the tetrarchy, will be presented in more detail a little later on in the list. The following issues were struck during his first reign prior to the monetary reforms of Diocletian. As they are antoniniani, we thought they fit in best at this point in the list.

Maximianus, awarded the rank of Augustus in 286 AD, was given control of the western provinces by Diocletian. His appointment was the first step in the development of the Tetrarchy as Diocletian realized that one emperor alone could not manage the affairs of the Empire.



SP1069

SP1070

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Pre-reform Antoninianus. Struck in 289 AD. IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust right or left / VIRTVTI AVGG, Hercules wrestling the Nemean lion. Lugdunum mint. Seaby RCV 3624; RIC V, part 2, 454.

This select group has little or no wear. The silver wash that was used to give these antoniniani their appearance as silver coins rarely survives intact today, as it quickly vanished as the coins saw circulation. These pieces are EF, with the silver wash mostly intact.

Order as item #(SP1069)

\$75/£50

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Pre-reform Antoninianus. Struck in 289 AD. IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust left or right / VIRTVTI AVGG, Hercules, being crowned by Victory wrestling the Nemean lion. Lugdunum mint. Seaby RCV 3624 variety (Victory); RIC V, part 2, 460.

From the same group as the previous offer, but a variety with Victory on the reverse. These pieces are EF, with the silver wash mostly intact.

Order as item #(SP1070)

\$75/£50

THE MONETARY REFORMS OF 286 - 296 AD.

Diocletian made a valiant attempt at reforming the Roman monetary system, which after centuries of relative stability, had fallen into a state of confusion and flux during the disastrous inflation of the third century. His efforts instilled a new vitality into the currency. His reforms consisted first of increasing the weight of the gold aureus and then introducing a good silver coin based on the old denarius - the argenteus. The final element of his reform was the introduction of a large bronze coin - the follis. Though scholars still debate that exact inter-relationship between each of the denominations, a strong case has been made for the following relationship. One AV Aureus = 24 AR Argentei. One AR Argenteus = 5 Æ Folles. One Æ Folles = 5 Æ Denarii. One Antoninianus (which became a post reform radiate) = 2 Æ Denarii.

BRONZE FOLLES OF THE TETRARCHY Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I and Galerius 284-305 AD • 286-305 AD • 293-305 AD • 293-305 AD

Following the death of Numerian, the troops proclaimed Diocletian as Emperor. Although a competent general, Diocletian was a far better statesman and reformer than a soldier. Looking back on 50 years of nearly constant civil war, he saw the potential advantages of shared rule in governing a vast and diverse empire. Therefore Diocletian appointed his able commander Maximianus as joint Augustus. Maximianus took control of the Western provinces and Diocletian the Eastern. In 293 AD, the system of imperial colleagues was further extended with the appointment of two Caesars. Constantius I, a Dardanian nobleman, and Galerius, a rough but able soldier, both assumed the rank of Caesar. Constantius was made Caesar under Maximianus, in the West and Galerius became Diocletian's Caesar in the East.

This formidable team was far more effective in dealing with emergencies, such as local rebellions and foreign invasions, than a sole emperor ever could have been. Unfortunately this well thought out system would only survive for a few years after both Diocletian and Maximianus abdicated their titles in 305 AD.

Last year we purchased a large hoard of coins of these four emperors of the tetrarchy. The coins were heavily encrusted when we purchased them. Through judicious cleaning we have a nice selection in several grades for your consideration.



SP1071

Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius standing left with modius. Seaby RCV 3536 varieties.

Our first selection features a group in choice VF condition. All are nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP1071)

\$45/£30

We have another much smaller group of select EF specimens. For every fifty choice VF's there is one select EF piece.

Order as item #(SP1072)

\$135/£90



SP1073

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby RCV 3634ff.

Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP1073)

\$45/£30

Again, we have another much small group of select EF specimens.

Order as item #(SP1074)

\$135/£90



SP1075

Constantius I, Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby RCV 3670ff.

Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP1075)

\$45/£30

Select EF specimens.

Order as item #(SP1076)

\$135/£90



SP1077

Galerius, as Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius. Seaby RCV 3707ff.

Choice VF condition, nicely centered and reasonably well struck.

Order as item #(SP1077)

\$45/£30

Select EF specimens.

Order as item #(SP1078)

\$135/£90

For a limited time, we can offer sets of the above four emperors in choice VF condition. Unfortunately, we do not have enough EF specimens to offer EF sets. One coin of each of the following rulers in choice VF condition: Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius and Galerius.

Order as item #(SP1079)

\$150/£100

Galerius, as Augustus & Maximinus II, as Augustus

305-311 AD & 309-313 AD

We have a very small group of superb folles struck by Galerius and Maximinus II while they were Augustus



SP1080

SP1081

Galerius. 305-311 AD. Æ Follis. Alexandria mint. Laureate head right / Genius standing left holding patera and cornucopiae, minor variations in the field marks. Seaby RCV 3719 variety.

Superb EF, glossy brown surfaces. Four available.

Order as item #(SP1080)

\$120/£80

Maximinus II. 309-313 AD. Alexandria mint. Laureate head right / Genius standing left holding patera and cornucopiae, minor variations in the field marks. Seaby RCV 3763ff.

Superb EF, glossy brown surfaces. Three available.

Order as item #(SP1081)

\$120/£80

Constantine I, the Great. The First Christian Emperor. 307-337 AD.

Constantine I was the son of Constantius I and Helena. When Constantius was raised to the rank of Caesar in 293 AD, his son joined the court of Diocletian. He was a promising young officer. In 307 AD he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximianus and was raised to the rank of Augustus. During the next six years he consolidated his power, finally becoming sole Augustus in 324 AD.

Constantine found that Rome did not play a central part in his ideas for the organization of the Empire. After stays at Trier and several other mint cities in the west and in his native Balkans, he decided that the new center for the Roman Empire should be the ancient city of Byzantium. There, he founded between 326 and 330 the city of Constantinopolis (modern Istanbul), which as the Eastern Roman or Byzantine capital continued to dominate the area until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Constantine fostered a second and even more important revolution. He permitted and encouraged conversion from paganism to Christianity. In 311 AD, he issued the Edict of Serdica along with Galerius and Licinius, legalizing Christianity.

Constantine was a man of deep but impulsive emotions. He was extravagant, capricious and ruthless. His ambition and energy were unbending. He was a general of the highest order. His two great decisions in life - to found Constantinople and to convert the Roman policy on Christianity - reverberated through the centuries. His reign was one of supreme importance to the future of the Empire, to the Church and to the course of western civilization.



SP1082

Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3870ff.

We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP1082) \$45/£30

If you would like five different types of Constantine in choice EF, we can supply them while our supply lasts.

Order as item # (SP1083) \$185/£125

Commemorative Issues 330-346 AD

A large quantity of folles were issued, in conjunction with the re-foundation of Constantinople, that commemorated the founding of Rome. These coins were issued as reminders to Romans of their glorious and important past.



SP1084

Commemorative. Roma. 330-346 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. VRBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus. Seaby RCV 3894.

We have a nice selection of choice EF examples. All are selected examples from the Nether Compton Hoard, found in Dorset in 1989 by members of the Yeovil metal Detecting Club.

Order as item # (SP1084) \$45/£30

Fausta Wife of Constantine Executed in 326 AD.

Fausta was Constantine's second wife and mother of the Caesars Constantine II and Constantius II. In 326 AD, wanting to ensure the continued success of her two children, Fausta fabricated evidence of treason against Crispus, Constantine's son from his first marriage, for which he was put to death. Learning of Fausta's deed, Constantine had her executed later in 326 AD.



SP1085

Fausta. Died 326 AD. Æ Follis. Trier mint. Draped bust right / Fausta standing holding Constantine II and Constantius II as infants. Seaby RCV 3903.

We have a small group of EF specimens available at a very reasonable price while our supply lasts. These are selected from the Durrington II Hoard buried circa 327-328 AD and found in Wiltshire in 1993. The hoard has been catalogued by the Museum of South Wiltshire and Salisbury for future publication.

Order as item # (SP1085) \$90/£60

Helena Mother of Constantine Died 328 AD

Helena was the first wife of Constantius I and the mother of Constantine I. With the formation of the Tetrarchy, Constantius divorced Helena to marry Theodora, the step daughter of Maximianus. After the divorce, Helena retired to private life, only to return to the public eye when Constantine became emperor. As a devout Christian, Helena probably had a considerable influence on Constantine's conversion to Christianity.

She spent the last several years of her life in search of the true cross, which it is said that she found. Helena died in 328 AD. She was later canonized as a Christian Saint.



SP1086

Helena. Died 328 AD. Æ Follis. Trier mint. Diademed and draped bust right / Helena standing left holding branch. Seaby RCV 3908 variety.

We have a small group of EF specimens available at a very reasonable price. These are selected from the Durrington II Hoard buried circa 327-328 AD and found in Wiltshire in 1993. The hoard has been catalogued by the Museum of South Wiltshire and Salisbury for future publication.

Order as item # (SP1086)

\$90/£60

Constantine I, the Great And the Two Women in his Life Fausta & Helena



SP1087

(SP1082 & SP1085 & SP1086)

Since we have a supply of all three of these people we'll make this offer. A nice example of Constantine I, Helena and Fausta - all EF and evenly matched. Available while our supply lasts.

Order as item # (SP1087)

\$185/£125

Crispus, as Caesar Died 326 AD.

The eldest son of Constantine and Minervina. He was a prince of great talents and virtues. He distinguished himself at an early age militarily, defeating the Franks in Gaul in 320 AD. By a rash and cruel order of his father, on a false accusation brought by his mother-in-law Fausta, whose love he is said to have repelled, and to whose jealousy and revenge he fell victim, he was put to death.



SP1088

Crispus, as Caesar. Died 326 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverse. Seaby RCV 3915ff.

We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP1088)

\$45/£30

If you would like five different types of Crispus in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item # (SP1089)

\$185/£125

Constantine II 337-340 AD.

The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta. Upon the death of Constantine he was given control of the western provinces which included Spain, Gaul and Britain. Early in 340 AD he quarrelled with his younger brother Constans and died in an ambush near Aquileia.



SP1090

Constantine II. 337-340 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3941ff.

We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item #(SP1090) \$45/£30

If you would like five different types of Constantine II in choice EF, we can supply them for a while.

Order as item #(SP1091) \$185/£125

The Camp Gate

Between 324 AD and 329 AD, the camp gate reverse was the primary reverse type used on the coinage of the Roman empire. The type usually features a camp gate with two turrets, an open door, 2 stars above and the legends PROVIDENTIA AVG for Constantine I and PROVIDENTIA CAESS for his 3 sons, Constantine II, Crispus and Constantius II. The camp gate type was issued at each of the mints then in operation.



SP1092 SP1093 Campgate SP1094 SP1095

We currently have a nice selection of EF coins from various mints of each of the four emperors. All of these are from the Durrington II Hoard (see above under Fausta and Helena).

Constantine I. 307-337 AD. Æ Follis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.
Order as item #(SP1092) \$45/£30

Crispus, Caesar. 317-326 AD. Æ Follis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.
Order as item #(SP1093) \$45/£30

Constantine II, Caesar. 317-337 AD. Æ Follis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.
Order as item #(SP1094) \$45/£30

Constantius II, Caesar. 324-337 AD. Æ Follis. Camp gate reverse. Choice EF.
Order as item #(SP1095) \$45/£30

Group offer: One of each of the four emperors with a campgate on the reverse. All choice EF.
Order as item #(SP1096) \$150/£100

Constantius II 337-361 AD.

Constantius was the third son of Constantine. He is thought to have been responsible for the massacre of relatives after the death of Constantine I. Constantius had to deal with Shapur II of Sassania on the east and various usurpers including Magnentius and then Vetranio.

In religious matters, Constantius showed great interest. He moved the Empire on a new religious course by supporting Arianism. This split the Church and caused a rift between western and eastern sections of the Church. Though Arianism was not adopted by the Church, Constantius continued his support of Christianity and in 360 AD dedicated the church of Santa Sophia at Constantinople.



SP1097

Constantius II. 337-361 AD. Æ Centenionalis. Diademed bust of Constantius right / CONCORDIA MILITVM, Emperor standing left with two labara. Various mints. Sear - Unlisted by Sear for general type.

We have a nice group of Centenionales at a reasonable price. Nice VF, minor porosity.

Order as item #(SP1097) \$15/£10

Constantius Gallus 351-354 AD.

Constantius Gallus was a cousin of Constantius II who was appointed governor of the eastern provinces. His harsh and cruel rule led to his eventual trial and execution in the winter of 354 AD.



SP1098

Constantius Gallus. 351-354 AD. Æ Centenionalis. Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA MILITVM, Emperor standing left with two labara. Various mints. Sear - Unlisted by Sear for general type.

Only a few of these available. Fine to Very Fine, some light porosity.
Order as item #(SP1098) \$30/£20

Julian II, the Apostate 360-363 AD.

Julian, a nephew of Constantine the Great proved himself an able commander as the governor of Gaul. He revolted against his cousin, Constantius II when asked to move his men to the eastern provinces and his troops claimed him Augustus. While on his way to confront Julian, Constantius died leaving Julian as the undisputed ruler of the Empire.

Julian was a man of considerable literary scholarship and some of his writing still exist today. He strongly favored the old pagan religion over the Christian creed he had been forced to adopt. This distaste for the Christian religion led Church historians of the time to label him "the Apostate". The title "Philosopher" which he was also given is probably more suitable.



SP1099

Julian II, the Apostate. 360-363 AD. Æ 17mm. Various mints. Helmeted and cuirassed bust left holding spear and shield / VOT X MVLT XX in wreath. Seaby RCV 4074.

We have a small group of superb specimens. Superb EF, as struck. Beautiful even brown surfaces.

Order as item #(SP1099) \$225/£150

Gratian
367-383 AD.

Gratian was given the rank of Augustus at the age of seven. At the age of 15 his father Valentinian I died, and he became sole ruler of the western division of the Empire. He managed to maintain control with the help of his ablest general Theodosius I until 383 AD when Magnus Maximus, commander of the armies in Britain, was proclaimed emperor by his troops and promptly invaded Gaul. Gratian was deserted by his own soldiers and was murdered at Lugdunum on August 25th.



SP1100

Gratian. 367-383 AD. Æ 2. Various mints. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Gratian standing left raising kneeling female figure. Seaby RCV 4139.

We have a small group. They grade Fine to Good Fine.

Order as item #(SP1100)

\$15/£10

Magnus Maximus
383-388 AD.

In July of 383 AD, Magnus Maximus, commander of the Roman forces in Britain, was declared emperor by his troops. By late 386 he had gained control of Britain, Gaul, Spain and Africa. In 387, his ambition drove him to add Italy to his dominions. He was soundly defeated at Poetovio by Theodosius and later executed.



SP1101

Magnus Maximus. 383-388 AD. Æ 2. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Maximus standing left raising kneeling figure. Seaby RCV 4203.

These grade Fine with nearly full name on the flan. Scarce.

Order as item #(SP1101)

\$30/£20

A Final Roman Offer for the Adventurously

On a regular basis we acquire thousands of low grade uncleaned Roman coins that - for lack of a better term - are floor sweepings. These ground finds come to us by the thousand. Most are found in Britain. These make for excellent coins to try your hand at cleaning and attribution, and who knows what you will find. We just count them out and bag them by the hundred. The condition is hardly nice, but the price is reasonable.

Bag lots of 100 Roman "floor sweepings".

Order as item #(SP1102)

\$90/£60

COINS OF THE ROMAN PROVINCES

Until about ten years ago, the Roman Provincial, or-as it was called in the past - the Greek Imperial, series was the most neglected of the ancient series. Roman Provincial coins are in many instances the final phase of a long established city coinage. These coins were struck contemporaneously with the Roman coinage from Augustus to Diocletian. Almost all have the portrait of the ruling Emperor and provincial issues are the only coinage available for certain personalities. The municipal coinages of the Roman Imperial period are for the most part to be found in the eastern provinces of the Empire, with the exception of Spain where there was a large output of provincial issues through the Julio-Claudian period. In the eastern half of the Empire, hundreds of cities were accorded the right of local coinage during the first three centuries of the Imperial period. This right to issue coins was exercised only sporadically by many cities. The peak of activity seems to have been reached in the early third century AD under the Severan Dynasty. After that there is a gradual decline that after the assassination of Gallienus in 268 AD production ceased throughout the Empire with the exception of a few mints in southern Asia Minor and in Egypt. The financial collapse of the state in the sixth and seventh decades of the third century, and the political chaos in the east following Valerian's capture by the Persians in 260 AD were major factors in the decline of local coinages.

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Burnett, Amandry and Ripolles. (RPC) **Roman Provincial Coinage, Volume I, From the Death of Caesar to the Death of Vitellius (44 BC-69 AD).** 1992. Hard cover. Slip-cased. Part I: 768 pages of text. Part II: 288 pages, 195 are plates. A listing of over 100,000 coins, 5,000 types from over 300 cities. Complete listing of the coinage of each city. We have recently acquired a few copies of this important work. This book went OP shortly after publication and this may be your last opportunity to obtain a copy. OUT OF PRINT. (Less than ten remaining).

Order as item #(GI111)

\$375.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire.** 1982. Hardbound. 636 pages. A listing of over 6000 provincial issues. Introduction, maps, history, values, inscriptions, index. This book is devoted to the local coinages of the Roman Empire spanning three centuries from Augustus to Diocletian. It includes over 600 mints from Spain to Mesopotamia. Also included are coins for independent contemporaneous states. This complex and fascinating field, once neglected, has become more popular in recent years. Even so, most Roman provincial coins can still be bought at bargain prices considering their rarity. This book is the most valuable single reference.

Order as item #(GI102)

\$85.00

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We have a constantly changing stock of Roman Provincial coins. Unfortunately, due to the nature of these coins, we rarely get a large enough quantity of one type to run them as specials. If you are collecting a specific city or region please take a few minutes and drop us a note. We will be happy to offer you coins from specific cities as they come into inventory. The exception to the supply rule is the Egypt series. Alexandria produced the most extensive variety of coins within the provinces. We have several large quantities on hand for your consideration.

Curtis, James W. **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt**. 1990. Hardbound. 425 pages. 1200 plus illustrations. Introduction, 2000 plus coins listed, rarities, index, history. This reprint has added 1200 illustrations taken from catalogues of Classical Numismatic Group and other dealers. Also bound into this edition are two articles by Milne: "The Lead Token-Coinage of Egypt Under the Romans" and "The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century." An outstanding contribution to the field of Alexandrian numismatics. \$45.00 (GI103)

EGYPT, Alexandria Nero 54-68 AD

Augustus and his successors isolated Egypt's economy. The result was the development of a coinage that combined facets of the Greek, Roman and Egyptian cultures. This alone makes the Alexandrian coinage a fascinating field to study and collect.

While Nero was emperor, much of Rome burned to the ground. In or-



SP1103

der to finance the massive rebuilding under Nero the good silver Ptolemaic coins were withdrawn from circulation and were replaced by a massive issue of billon tetradrachms. The money saved in this reuse was used to help rebuild Rome.

EGYPT, Alexandria. Nero. 54-68 AD. AR Tetradrachm. Radiate, cuirassed bust of Nero right / Various reverses.

A coin of Nero in good Fine/VF.
Order as item # (SP1103)

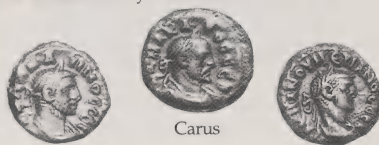
\$45/£30

Carus and His Sons 282-284 AD

Carus was Praetorian Prefect when he led a revolt in Raetia against Probus. Probus was in Sirmium in the Balkans when news of the revolt reached him and caused his army to mutiny and murder him — the army already enraged at having been employed on public works. Carus was then declared emperor by the army and his two sons, Numerian and Carinus, were given the rank of Caesar shortly thereafter. Carinus was left to guard the west while Carus and Numerian continued Probus' plans for an eastern campaign. Carus was soon murdered although officially it was stated that he had been struck by lightning!

Numerian was murdered in late 284 on his return trip to Rome by his prefect Aper, who was subsequently murdered by the senior military

officers. One of those officers was Diocletian, who was then proclaimed emperor. Carinus, after defeating the usurper Julian near Verona, moved against his new rival, and a close-fought battle became meaningless when Carinus was assassinated by one of his own tribunes.



Carinus

SP1104

Numerian

EGYPT, Alexandria. Carus, Carinus & Numerian. 282-284 AD. Potin Tetradrachms. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Sear GICV, 4774, 4778, 4781 for type.

We are pleased to offer the following group of potin tetradrachms from Alexandria in Egypt for Carus and his two sons, Numerian and Carinus. This offering represents an opportunity to acquire the coinage of this short-lived dynasty, for both their Imperial and Provincial coinages are considered scarce. Three potin tetradrachms. Nice VF's.

Order as item # (SP1104)

\$60/£40

Begin Collecting Alexandrian

Let us introduce you to the collecting of Alexandrian coins. Our package includes 5 tetradrachms (all different emperors, one of which will be Nero) and a copy of (GI103) Curtis, James W., **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt**. The tetradrachms grade from Fine to Very Fine. A good value and a great introduction to a fascinating series.

Order as item # (SP1105)

\$135/£90

COINS OF THE DARK AGES

Europe as the Roman Empire Fell and the Hoards Descended.

In the 5th century AD, the western Roman Empire's disintegrated under the pressure of barbarian invasion. For the next five centuries various tribes exerted their influence over various regions of the west. Not until the tenth century did national political units emerge.

This complex and often poorly documented area of numismatics remains an area where scholarship is still being refined. Several well written books on the subject are available - see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Grierson, Philip and Blackburn, M. **Medieval European Coinage, Volume I. The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th Centuries)**. 1986. Hardbound. 674 pages, 65 plates. 1529 coins catalogued and illustrated. Introduction, historical background, sylloge format coin listing, extensive index. Beautifully printed. This is the first volume in what will eventually become the standard reference on medieval coins. Offers coverage of Dark Ages, Visigoths, Lombards, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, Carolingian and Viking issues. Highly recommended for both beginners and advanced collectors. Essential for any comprehensive library.
Order as item # (M120) \$195.00

The Vandals Pseudo-Imperial Coinage Circa 440-490 AD

The Kingdom established by the Vandals in North Africa lasted almost a hundred years. They invaded the Empire in 406 AD., crossed the frozen Rhine and for two years plundered and devastated Gaul before moving into Spain. By 422 AD they had moved into Andalusia in southern Spain. In 439 AD they captured Carthage. They were under the strong leadership of Gaiseric who through a treaty with Pope Boniface established a recognized land for his people. The earliest coins of the Vandals were silver siliques that imitated the Roman siliques in circulation at the time.



SP1106

VANDALS. Psuedo-Imperial. Circa 440-490 AD. AR Siliqua. Diademed bust of Emperor (often Honorius) / VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left. See Grierson, MEC, Plate 1, 1-3.

Typical for the issue. Crude but interesting. Fine.

Order as item #(SP1106)

\$45/£30

The Visigoths

The earliest Visigothic invasions took place in the fourth century AD. In 378, they defeated Valens at Adrianople. In 410, under Alaric, they sacked Rome. In 412 they crossed the Alps and moved into Gaul expanding their influence westward into Spain in 415. By the sixth century the center of their sphere of influence had shifted westward to Spain. The Visigoths developed a strong alliance with the Church, and Sisebut was the first of a long series of Spanish sovereigns to persecute the Jews.

The Visigoths while they were at their height in Spain developed a distinctive regal coinage based upon the old Roman gold tremissis. The designs while crude and simplistic are most striking.



AV
SP1107

Visigoths. Sisebut. 612-621 AD. AV Tremissis. Mint of Mérida. +SISE-BVTYREX, bust facing / +EMERITA PIVS*, bust facing. Grierson, MEC plate 12, 231 for type.

We have a small group of superb EF pieces.

Order as item #(SP1107)

\$600/£400

COINS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Byzantine Empire lasted for almost a thousand years after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, until the Turks finally overran Constantinople in 1453.

With almost a millenium of continous development, the types of Byzantine coinage underwent many changes. The Byzantine people were a conservative group. Each change, when viewed in the context of the time, was consistent with a money change elsewhere in the Mediterranean.

Several well written books on the subject are available - see the book list. As a start we recommend the following books.

Sear, David R. **Byzantine Coins and Their Values.** 1987. Hardbound. 526 pages. Introduction, history, complete listing with extensive illustrations, values, index. Comprehensive catalogue of the Byzantine series. Covers the coins of Anastasius to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Now includes a section on the coins of Trebizond.

Order as item # (BY102)

\$100.00

Anastasius
491-518 AD

Following the death of the Roman Emperor Zeno, the choice of a successor rested with the wife of Zeno. Ariadne selected a somewhat ob-

scure court official Anastasius. Anastasius completely reformed the monetary system in 498 AD. It is due to these radical changes that many scholars have accorded him the title of first Byzantine Emperor.

Anastasius' first coinage was merely a continuation of the Roman coinage of the time. Before his reforms of 498, his bronze coinage was a miniscule nummus. This was like its Roman predecessors, the small coin of the day.



SP1108

Anastasius. 491-518 AD. Æ Nummus. Struck at Constantinople 491-498 AD. Diademed bust right with traces of legend around / Monogram of Anastasius. Sear BCV 13. Scarce.

We recently acquired a small group of these, the first group we have had. Ordinarily we only get one or two of these a year. For the issue, this is an attractive group. Fine-Very Fine.

Order as item #(SP1108)

\$33/£22

Phocas
602-610 AD.

Phocas was of half barbarian descent and grotesque physical appearance. His reign in Constantinople was a period of complete disaster. Civil war and persecution of the aristocracy raged simultaneously, while the Empire was being threatened on all sides. The Sassanian King, Khusru II, pressed on one side while the barbarian tribes of the Slavs and the Avars struck on the other.

The earliest gold issues of the Byzantine Empire conform to the pattern set by late Roman coinage - that of the gold solidus. The solidus was recognized and imitated throughout the Mediterranean at this time. It was the commercial trade coin of the day. One of the earliest departures the Byzantine Empire made was one of design. The Victory on the reverse of the late Roman solidus was replaced with an Angel. The angel became the standard reverse design for over a century.



AV
SP1109

Phocas. 602-610 AD. AV Solidus. Constantinople mint. Crowned, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger / Angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by a cross and globus cruciger. Sear, BCV 618 for type.

Superb EF to FDC. We have a small selection.

Order as item #(SP1109)

\$330/£220

The Silver Milaeson

By the eighth century AD, silver had begun to play a more important role in coinage throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Under Leo III, the milaeson was introduced into Byzantine coinage system. This coin of thin, spread fabric was destined to endure for centuries.

Leo III
717-741 AD

Leo III was one of the most powerful Byzantine rulers. Six months into his reign the great Arab attack on Constantinople took place. The Muslims were driven back, only after fierce fighting on land and sea, they continued to plague Leo throughout his reign. It was not until 740 that he was able to decisively defeat them at Acroinon.

Unfortunately for lovers of Byzantine art, Leo III was an Iconoclast. Many irreplaceable works of art were destroyed while he and his followers were in power. The great Iconoclast Controversy (Iconoclasts were violently opposed to the use of imagery in religious worship) plagued the Byzantine World for generations to come.



SP1110

Leo III. 717-741 AD. AR Miliarion. IHSUS X RISTUS NICA, Cross potent on three steps / Legend in five lines. Sear, BCV 1512.

A selection available. Near VF. Scarce.

Order as item #(SP1110)

\$95/£65

Constantine VI & Irene

780-797 AD

Upon the death of Leo IV, the Empress Irene assumed the regency on behalf of her young son Constantine VI. Under Irene, there was a reversal on the Iconoclast policy. However, iconoclasm retained many powerful supporters. By 797, Irene had gained sufficient support to rule alone. She had her son blinded and assumed the position as sole ruler of the empire.



SP1111

Constantine VI & Irene. 780-797 AD. AR Miliarion. IHSUS X RISTUS NICA, Cross potent on three steps / Legend in five lines. Sear, BCV 1595.

A selection available. Near VF. Scarce.

Order as item #(SP1111)

\$95/£65

Constantine VII

913-959

This was a period of much political intrigue. Symeon of Bulgaria inflicted numerous defeats on Zoe, who was the regent for Constantine VII. Romanus I took over the regency and assumed a position as emperor alongside Constantine. Romanus ran the day to day business of the Empire, while Constantine spent most of his time writing. He is best known for his famous "Book of Ceremonies", which is our principal source on court ceremony in this period.



SP1112

Constantine VII & Romanus II. 945-959 AD. AR Miliarion. IHSUS X RISTUS NICA, Cross potent on three steps / Legend in five lines. Sear, BCV 1757

A selection available. Near VF. Scarce.

Order as item #(SP1112)

\$95/£65

WORLD COINAGE

Mostly European and near Eastern
With an emphasis on coins prior to 1600

As Rome declined in the West, Europe was submerged into a long period of conflict. Barbarian tribes jostled for control with the local populace. This dark age lasted various lengths of time in various parts of Europe. Eventually national political units emerged and the countries that make up Europe and the middle east began to take form.

This section will deal principally with coins from this medieval period. Books that deal with specific countries are listed in the book list in back. We suggest the following for a general overview.

Grierson, Philip. **Coins of Medieval Europe.** 1991. Hardbound. 478 black & white illustrations, 8 pages of color plates. General survey of medieval coins. Excellent introduction to the world of medieval numismatics. Professor Grierson examines the evolution of medieval coinage in this much needed work. Surveying the coinage from barbarian invasions down through the centuries, Grierson examines the development of the coinage in relation to the political and economic expansion of Latin Christendom. This work is an important addition to every numismatic library.

Order as item #(M103)

\$75.00

STARTER MEDIEVAL COIN COLLECTION

We want to give you extremely good value for your money, yet we don't want you to end up with a lot of low grade coins. To start with, this set will include: Grierson, **Coins of Medieval Europe.** This is a \$75 value. To this we will add 15 coins from at least ten different countries. The group will include one Crusader gros and the coins will have a retail value of at least \$725. The total retail value of this package will be at least \$800/£535. Our offer saves you a little over 25%.

Order as item #(SP1113)

\$595/£395

AUSTRIA

Austria was formed in the 13th century by Rudolf of Hapsburg. The Hapsburg dynasty survived until World War I.



SP1114

Austria. Joseph II. 1765-1790. AR 20 Kreuzer. Laureate head of Joseph II right in closed wreath / Crowned eagle. KM 2069.

From a recent purchase we have twenty FDC specimens. Most are dated 1786 and are from the mint of Kremnitz.

Order as item #(SP1114)

\$99/£66

BULGARIA

Bulgaria formed part of the Byzantine Empire until incursions by the Slavs and Bulgars in the sixth and seventh century. A Bulgarian Empire was established in the late seventh century and survived until the area was recaptured by Basil II in 1016. In the 13th century, the Second Bulgarian Empire emerged out of the Byzantine Empire. Bulgarian tsars struck coins during the 13th and 14th centuries before they were annexed by the Ottoman Turks in 1393. Bulgarian coinage was primarily silver and imitated the silver grossi of Venice.



SP1115

Bulgaria. Tsar Ivan Alexander. 1331-1371. AR Grosh. Christ Standing / Tsar Ivan and Michael. See Metcalf SE Europe, plate 8, 11 for type.

We have a small group in nice VF. A reasonably priced medieval silver coin.

Order as item #(SP1115)

\$30/£20

COINS OF THE CRUSADERS Latin Christendom

The establishment of Islamic Turkish principalities in central Turkey shook the Byzantine Empire and prompted a strong Christian response. For the next several centuries huge wars were waged in the name of Christianity. These Crusades generated their own countries as well as their own coins. For further reading on the subject you might want to pick up a copy of the following from our book department.

Malloy, Alex G., Irene F. Preston and A.J. Seltman. **Coins of the Crusader States.** 1994. 500+ pages, 11 plates, hardcover. A one volume compendium of all known Crusader types. Most major types are illustrated with in-text line drawings and in the photographic plates. Each coin is accompanied by a description and a complete transcription of its legend. Includes an extensive bibliography.

Order as item # (M164)

\$75.00

The above reference is abbreviated as CCS in the following offers.

TRIPOLI

Counts of Tripoli

Bohemund VI (1251-1275) & Bohemund VII (1275-1287).

By the late 13th century the use of gold coinage was in decline and silver was re-emerging as the circulating coin of commerce. Note the predominance of silver coinage in the economies of the Seljuks of Rum, Cilician Armenia, Trebizond, the Nicean Empire and even Saladin's use of silver at Damascus. Two of the finest of all the silver coins ever struck by the Franks in Syria and Palestine were issues by the Counts of Tripoli shortly before Tripoli fell to the onslaught of the Mamluks. They are also the last. In 1266, Saint Louis IX, King of France, introduced the Gros Tournois into the French economy. At about the same time, the Counts of Tripoli introduced a silver gros of consistent fineness and weight. This denomination was something Louis and his crusading companions would have been familiar with as a currency. From a recent acquisition, we have the pleasure of offering one of the few groups of these coins to ever come into the market place. No substantial quantity of these coins has been offered in the marketplace for over twenty years. Part of the beauty of these coins lies in the fact that they survived in choice condition compared to most crusader coins.



AV
SP1116

Tripoli. In the name of Bohemund. Circa 1251-1287. AV Bezant. In the style of al-Mustansir. With the letters B and T added to the legends as well as a cross. CCS, page 124, 6. Rare.

We have four of these crude but rare pieces. All have typical minor flaws from flan cracks to minor clipping. VF, with minor flaws.

Order as item #(SP1116)

\$395/£265



SP1117

Tripoli. Bohemund VI. 1251-1275. AR Gros. +BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / : +CIVITAS TRIPOLI, star. CCS page 174, 22.

Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item #(SP1117)

\$165/£110



SP1118

Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287 AR Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers (Of Tripolitan design - a design heavily influenced by other Crusader types). CCS, page 175, 26.

Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item #(SP1118)

\$110/£70



SP1119

Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287 AR Half Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers. CCS, page 175, 27.

Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.

Order as item #(SP1119)

\$95/£65

ETHIOPIA

After the Aksumite period, no coins were officially issued during the middle ages in Ethiopia. During this period, however, crude copies of Yemenite gold were made by local traders to facilitate trade across the Red Sea with the Arabs in Yemen.



AV
SP1120

Ethiopia. Circa 1050 AD. AV Dinar. In imitation of the Yemen dinars of Ali bin Muhammad. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 536. Rare.

We have obtained a very small quantity of these scarce pieces. Choice VF.

Order as item #(SP1120)

\$165/£110

FRANCE

Roman Gaul fell to the Franks in the sixth century. Over the next three hundred years the Merovingian Empire grew and gave way to the Carolingian Empire under Charlemagne. By the tenth century the royal monopoly on coinage began to erode with numerous feudal counts, bishops and cities striking their own coinage. Royal coinage reemerged under Philippe II Augustus (1180-1223). St. Louis IX introduced the Gros Tournois to France and commerce steadily grew through the reign of his son Philip IV (1285-1314). Unfortunately Philip involved France in the Hundred Years War with England. This war heavily taxed French resources and a debasement of the coins is quite noticeable.



SP1121

France, Philip IV, 1285-1314. AR Gros Tournois. +PHILIPPVS REX, cross / +TVRONVS CIVIS, castle. Duplessy, Les Monnaies Royales, I, 214 for type.

A select VF of this famous denomination. A standard in any medieval collection.

Order as item #(SP1121)

\$60/£40



SP1122

France, Charles VI, 1380-1422. AR Blanc Guénar. +KAROLVS FRAN-CORV REX, arms of France / SIT NOME DNI BENDICTV, long cross with lis and crowns in angles. Duplessy, Les Monnaies Royales, I, 377 for type.

We have a small selection of this type. They show clearly how the silver coins had debased in a period of seventy five years.

Order as item #(SP1122)

\$45/£30

PROVINCIAL FRANCE

As the Carolingian Empire lost control over France, an extensive system of Feudal coinage emerged.



SP1123

County of Blois, 12th Century. AR Denier. Stylized head right, Picasso-like design / +BEISIS CASTRO, around cross. Boudeau 193.

Average VF.

Order as item #(SP1123)

\$25/£17

GERMANY

The Carolingian monetary system survived in Germany until the early 12th century. The great Dukes of Germany eventually took over the minting rights from the vestiges of the Empire. As the Dukedoms developed, many ecclesiastics, as well, received grants of minting. The first bishop to issue coins without an imperial name was Ulrich of Augsburg.

During the 12th century a new style of coin developed. The bracteate, an extremely thin coin struck only on one side, developed as a replacement for the denar/pfennig which had become extremely debased.



SP1124

Germany, Bishopric of Augsburg, Wolfhard von Roth-Wachemitz, 1288-1302. AR Bracteate. Uniface design, bust of the Bishop facing, holding miter. Bonhoff 1919 for type.

Choice EF Bracteate.

Order as item #(SP1124)

\$165/£110

HUNGARY

The plain of Hungary was occupied by the Magyars in the last decade of the ninth century. Magyar horsemen had been the scourge of half the countries of Christendom, and their raids had taken them on occasion the whole length of Italy and nearly to the English Channel. Hungarian silver denars date from the reign of St. Stephen, who adopted Christianity and received his crown and royal title from the pope in the year 1000. These earliest coins took on designs of neighboring German and Bohemian pieces. In the 12th century geometric designs replaced the designs of the earlier issues. Hungarian coinage grew under successive rulers. In the fifteenth century the Virgin Mary, patron of Hungary, replaced St. Ladislav on many of the coins.



SP1125

Peter I, 1038-141 and 1044-1046. AR Denar. +PETRVS REX, long cross, wedges in the angles / +PANNONIA, short cross, wedges in angles. Huszar 6; Rethy-Probszt 8. As struck, EF. Rare.

Order as item #(SP1125)

\$150/£100



SP1126

Andreas I, 1046-1061. AR Denar. +REX ANDREAS, long cross, wedges in angles / REGIA CIVITAS, long cross, wedges in the angles. Huszar 8; Rethy-Probszt 11. As struck, EF.

Order as item #(SP1126)

\$90/£60



SP1127

Koloman, 1095-1114. AR Obol. +COLVMBANVS REX, cross / Indecipherable legend, cross. Rethy-Probszt 45. Choice EF.

Order as item #(SP1127)

\$22/£15

Jewish Moneyers

Jews played an important role in the monetary structure of medieval Europe. The Church's prohibition of interest (usury being defined as any interest) gave them exceptional opportunities. Jews were also outside the formal structure of feudal society. Metal cutting and engraving were old Jewish professions - it was a short step from being a goldsmith to cutting dies.

After the Mongol onslaught of 1240, Bela IV had to rebuild the Hungarian economy. He turned to Jewish financiers in Vienna to help him with this

project. During his reign and that of his son Stephan V, Hebrew letters appear on state currency, showing up on denars and obols. It has been speculated that these letters refer back to workshops under the control of various Jewish mintmasters.



SP1128



SP1129

Bela IV. 1235-1270. AR Obol. Crowned head facing, inscription around which ends with the hebrew letter 'Tsadi' / Eagle with spread wings standing left, looking right. Rethy-Proszt 246. Toned VF.
Order as item #(SP1128) \$45/£30

Stephan V. 1270-1272. AR Obol. Crowned head left, inscription around / Two eagles standing facing outward, Jewish 'Aleph' between. Rethy-Proszt 297. Toned VF.
Order as item #(SP1129) \$45/£30

Order one of each of the above obols with Jewish letters and save \$15/£10
Order as item #(SP1130) \$75/£50

Later Medieval Coins of Hungary



SP1131



SP1132



SP1133

Sigismund. 1386-1437. AR Denar. MONETA SIGISMVNDI (and varieties of) around cross / REGIS VNGARIE, shield. Rethy-Proszt 120-122. Choice VF.
Order as item #(SP1131) \$15/£10

Wladislaus II. 1490-1516. AR Denar. Hungarian shield / Madonna and child. Various dates. Rethy-Proszt 277-278. Good VF to EF. Dates of our choice.
Order as item #(SP1132) \$15/£10

Ludwig II. 1516-1526. AR Denar. Hungarian shield / Madonna and child. Various dates. Rethy-Proszt 305-307. Good VF to EF. Dates of our choice.
Order as item #(SP1133) \$15/£10

Order one of each of our three later rulers - Sigismund, Wladislaus II and Ludwig II and save \$15/£10. All VF or better. Dates of our choice.
Order as item #(SP1134) \$30/£20

INDIA

The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara Circa 870-1008

The Hindu Shahis Dynasty was founded early in the 9th century when Kallar, a Brahman minister, overthrew his master, the Zabulite King Lagaturman, and took the crown of Kabul. The Hindu Shahis were ejected of Kabul by 870 and moved into Pakistan establishing their capital at Ohind.

These coins are traditionally known as "bull and horseman" types for their standard design.



SP1135



The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara. Samanta Deva Series. Circa 870-1008 AD. AR Drachm. Mounted horseman with standard right / Humped bull seated left. Mitchiner, Non-Islamic 117-120. Nice VF.
Order as item #(SP1135) \$22/£15

The Gahadavalas of Kanauj and Banares 12th Century AD

After Mahmud, the Governor of the Punjab, had occupied the Kanauj in about 1090, he left it under the control of the Gahadavalas. As suzerain of the central Ganges valley Govindachandra came into military conflict with numerous neighbors. These coins were possibly struck as tribute for the Ghaznavid during one of the many local skirmishes that erupted during his reign.



EL
SP1136



The Gahadavalas of Kanauj and Banares. Govindachandra. 1114-1154. El Stater. Four-armed Lakshmi seated cross legged facing / Three line Brahmi legend. Mitchiner, Non-Islamic 490. VF.
Order as item #(SP1136) \$95/£65

The Rajas of Mysore

The Kingdom of Mysore rose to power in the 16th Century and by the 18th century was a dominant force in India. Two Anglo-Mysore wars resulted. In 1784 Tipu Sultan of Mysore made a peace with the British that unfortunately resulted in a further two Anglo-Mysore wars. Tipu Sultan fell defending his capital in 1799. The British re-established the Mysore realm under Krishna Raja.

We have acquired a small bag of Æ Paisa from the reign of Tipu Sultan. 1782-1799. The Indian elephant played an important role in everyday Indian life. This beast of burden served his masters well.



SP1137



Mysore. Tipu Sultan. 1782-1799. Æ Paisa. Elephant left, sometimes right / Mint, various. Mitchiner, Non-Islamic 1001-1012. Near VF.
Order as item #(SP1137) \$15/£10

ITALY Sicily

The weakness of Beneventum and the remaining Byzantine enclaves in the south laid open southern Italy and Sicily to invasion. Sicily was conquered first by the Muslims of North Africa, then in the 11th century by the Normans. The Hohenstaufen Dynasty seized control in 1194. They in turn were ousted by Charles I of Anjou. The Aragon Dynasty would rule Sicily for the next several hundred years. In Sicily the silver trade coin of the time was the pierreale. The pierreale was the equivalent of the gigliato which was being struck in southern Italy. These two coins circulated widely around the Mediterranean.



SP1138



Sicily. Frederick the Simple. 1355-1377. AR Pierreale. FRIDIRICVS DEI GRACIA REX SICILIE (and variations on) Eagle / + AC ATENARU NEOPATRI DUX (and variations on), Arms on shield of Aragon. Spahr, *Le Monete Siciliane*, Volume 2, 1-210. Choice VF. *Order as item #*(SP1138) \$60/£40

ITALY Venice

In 1284 Venice, following in the footsteps of Florence and Milan, introduced a new gold coin - the Ducat. Venice in this period played a major economic role in commerce throughout the Mediterranean. The Venetian Ducat became the gold trade coin of the era. It is roughly the same size as the old Roman and Byzantine solidus. Its design depicted Christ on one side and the doge kneeling before St. Mark on the other. This coin was often imitated by other cities due to its wide acceptance as a trade coin.

From a recent purchase, we have acquired a nice group of these ducats. All are from common doges. They make a wonderful type coin.



AV
SP1139

Venice. Various Doges. Circa 1368-1423. AV Ducat. Christ standing facing / Doge kneeling before St. Mark. See Friedberg 1227 for type. Choice VF+ to EF.

Order as item #(SP1139)

\$265/£175

SPAIN

By the late 11th century, the kingdoms of Navarre, Aragon, Leon and Castille had been created and were beginning to issue coins of their own. In 1085 Toledo was captured by Alfonso VI, king of Castille and Leon. The coin of the people was the billon dinero. It was issued in massive quantities.



SP1140

Castille. Alfonso VIII. 1158-1214. Billon Dinero. ALF S REX, crowned bust left / *+* above castle. Heiss 4.15. VF.

Order as item #(SP1140)

\$22/£15

TUNISIA

In 1529 Tunisia sought help from the Ottoman Empire in its struggles with Spain. From this point until 1830, Tunisia was part of the Ottoman Empire.

In the early 18th century a small square silver coin was introduced, it was called a nasri. This coin was copied from local Berber issues. It was meant to gain ready acceptance by the local populace.



SP1141

Tunisia. Ottoman Empire. Ahmed III. Circa 1703. AR Nasri. Design in imitation of the local coinage. KM 34. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1141)

\$33/£22

BRITISH COINAGE

Celtic to Modern

The history of British coinage is long and varied. The first coins came to Britain from the Gallo-Belgic Tribes in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. These circulated throughout south and east England. Julius Caesar's expeditions to England brought the Celts into direct contact with Rome. By this time most of the local tribes were striking their own coinage. When Rome conquered Britain, her coinage became that of the Roman Empire. The first British Empire was founded by Carausius in 286 BC. For his coins see item # 1066 under Roman coins. From about 286 until 326 AD a Roman mint was present in Britain. The Roman government withdrew in the fifth century and with its withdrawal the source for newly minted coins. Circulating coins were mutilated and heavily clipped. In the late sixth century as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed a new coinage the Scaet became the standard denomination. By the mid 700's a new type of coin developed simultaneously in England and France. A broad, good silver penny became the Saxon and early Norman coin. Even the Viking invaders of the ninth century used this denomination. By the mid 1200's, some five hundred years after its introduction, the penny had fallen on hard times. Simultaneous to the development of the Gros Tournais in France under Louis IX and Philip IV, we see the introduction of the English Groat. The groat was the last of the great medieval designs. Under the Tudors realistic portraits replaced the standardized medieval representations. This renaissance in British coin design was a little behind its Italian neighbors. Milled coinage became a permanent fixture under Charles II in 1662. Again, England was a hundred years behind in her coining techniques.

There are many useful books on British coins. We have listed a few below. See the booklist for more.

Seaby. Coins of England and the United Kingdom. 1995 Edition. Hardbound. 366 pages. Fully illustrated. Listing of all the major coin types of England from Celtic to modern times. The standard reference.

Order as item #(E156)

\$24.95

Seaby, Peter. The Story of British Coinage. 1985. Hardbound. 250 pages. Introduction, historical outline, richly illustrated with excellent photographs, index. Interesting and recommended.

Order as item #(E113)

\$39.95

Van Arsdell, R.D. Celtic Coinage of Britain. 1989. Hardbound. 584 pages, 54 plates. The long-awaited standard reference for this interesting series. Meticulous attention to detail. 800 coin types illustrated throughout the text. A complete set of plates at the end. An exceptional work on a complicated field. Winner of the IAPN 1990 Book of the Year Award. Essential reference for the collector of English or Celtic coins.

Order as item #(E102)

\$85.00

THE GALLIC WARS

The Caesarean Invasions of 55-54 BC.

Before the onset of the Roman invasions, Britain enjoyed a lively cross-channel trade. Large hoards of Gallic War staters have been found in Britain. These were apparently struck to finance the resistance against the Roman invaders.



AV
SP1142

Celtic. Gallic War. Circa 60-55 BC. AV Stater. Blank / Disjointed horse right. Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 54-56. Choice EF.

Order as item #(SP1142)

\$495/£335

BOUDICCA Queen of the Iceni vs. Rome.

The wife of the Iceni chieftan Prasutagus, Boudicca was enraged by Roman mistreatment of herself and her daughters after her husband's death. Inspired by her leadership, the Iceni led a general revolt of the Celtic tribes against Roman rule. The rebels sacked Camulodunum, London and Verulamium before being routed when they attacked the remaining Roman forces.



SP1143

CELTIC, Iceni. Queen Boudicca. 61 AD. AR Unit. Stylized head right / Horse right. Van Arsdell 794; Seaby 74.

Unfortunately, we are down to our last few. We have managed to purchase a few stragglers in the marketplace. Once our supply of under ten of these is gone, we expect the price to head back up on this very popular Celtic type. The few we picked up are in choice VF condition. If you've wanted one of these, order now for I doubt if we'll be able to find more unless another votive well is discovered sometime in the future.

Order as item # (SP1143) \$225/£150

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK Wigmund. 837-854 AD.

The Archbishops of York held minting privileges for many years. The seats of York circulated at the same time as the regal issues of the Saxon Kingdoms.



SP1144

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK. Wigmund. 837-854 AD. Æ Scat. +VIG-MVND around cross / Various moneyers. Seaby 871. VF.

Order as item #(SP1144) \$75/£50

The Norman Conquest William I 1066-1087

William Duke of Normandy was the cousin of Edward the Confessor. Upon the death of the Confessor, the English throne was claimed by Edward's brother-in-law Harold II. Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings by William of Normandy. Thus we have the first Norman King of England - William I.

William's coinage remained much the same as the Saxon coinage. He issued coins at over 65 mints. He issued seven types of coinage. We offer examples of his last issue - the PAX penny.



SP1145

William I. 1066-1087. AR Pax Penny. Various mints. Crowned bust facing / Cross with PAXS in the angles. Seaby, Coins of England, 1257. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1145) \$330/£220

Richard I the Lion Heart 1189-1199

Richard, being the eldest of Henry's surviving sons, became king on his father's death. He spent only five months of his ten year reign in England.

The balance of his reign was spent on baronial wars in his Norman and Angevin possessions or crusading in the Holy Land. Richard's English coinage continued the traditions of his father, Henry's name remaining on the coinage. These coins, with a distinct portrait that separate them from Henry's issues, are scarce today. This is not surprising as vast quantities of bullion were exported to finance the Third Crusade and then to ransom Richard from Henry VI of Austria. The only coins bearing Richard's name were those minted for his French possessions in Aquitaine and Poitou.



SP1146



SP1147

Richard I. 1189-1199. AR Denier of Aquitaine. +AQVITANIE, cross / +RICA RDVS in two lines. Elias 5. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1146) \$95/£65

Richard I. 1189-1199. AR Denier of Poitou / +RICARDVS REX around cross / +PIC TAVIE NSIS in three lines. Elias 8. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1147) \$95/£65

Order one of each type and save \$15/£10

Order as item #(SP1148) \$175/£120

Henry III 1216-1272

In 1247 Henry introduced a new coinage with a security measure incorporated into the design to reduce the temptation of clipping the coins. The cross on the reverse, which prior to this point had only extended to the inner circle, was now extended to the edge - thus their new name - Long Cross Penny.



SP1149

Henry III. 1216-1272. AR Long Cross Penny. hENRICVS REX III, crowned bust facing, with and without sceptre / Long Cross, various mints. Seaby, Coins of England, 1362-1369. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1149) \$45/£30

Edward I 1272-1307

In 1279 Edward introduced a new coinage to replace that of Henry. The Long Cross pennies were recalled to be melted down and the new coins issued in their place. The design of these new coins was a radical departure from the previous coins. It became the model for English silver coinage for the next two centuries. It was under Edward I that England experimented with the issue of a groat. This coin would not become a regular feature of English coins for another 25 years.



SP1150



Edward I. 1272-1307. AR Penny. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB, crowned bust facing, various classes / Long cross, various mints. Seaby, Coins of England, 1389-1414. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1150) \$45/£30

To better understand the transition that took place in the coinage at this time, order both a penny of Henry III and one of Edward I and save \$15/£10. Both lightly toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1151)

\$75/£50

Edward II
1307-1327

Edward continued issuing Long Cross Pennies. Edward's reign ended when he was dethroned by his Queen, Isabella, who in concert with her favorite Roger Mortimer conspired to have him murdered in Berkeley Castle.



SP1152

Edward II. 1307-1327. AR Penny. EDWAR ANGL DNS HYB, crowned bust facing, various classes / Long cross, various mints. Seaby, Coin of England, 1455-1466 Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1152)

\$45/£30

Boy Bishop of Bury St. Edmunds
14th-15th Century.

In early 1992 a hoard of these lead tokens was found near Saxmundham in Suffolk. These interesting pieces were recorded by the British Museum and returned to the finders. The Boy Bishop was a youth elected from the Cloisters of the Abbey. He played the role of Bishop from the 6th to the 28th of December, and preached a sermon on innocent's Day. He circulated throughout the community collecting money for the Abbey and blessing people. The practice of appointing a boy Bishop was common practice in England. Boy Bishop tokens were struck from the 13th Century through the reign of Elizabeth I.

We acquired a small group of these last year and they sold out. Recently we managed to pick out another six pieces in acceptable condition. As one might expect from anything made of lead, these pieces show the ravages of time.



SP1153

Boy Bishop of Bury St. Edmunds. 14th-15th Century. Lead Token Groat. Boy's head right, facing three quarters to front wearing a bishop's hat and holding miter / Longcross. This will be the final group we'll be able to offer. VF with some corrosion.

Order as item #(SP1153)

\$60/£40

Henry VI
The Wars of the Roses
1422-1461

Henry was only a baby when his father died. From his grandfather, Charles VI of France, he inherited the kingdom of France. Unfortunately, most of this territory was lost, aided early on by Joan of Arc. Meanwhile, in England, a feud broke out between Richard Duke of York and Henry's supporters in the House of Lancaster. The feud between the two parties developed until an armed clash in 1455 led to a civil war which continued intermittently for thirty years - the Wars of the Roses.

The silver coinage of the day was the groat, which had been introduced during the reign of Edward I. His groats are subdivided into eleven categories by a system of privy marks.



SP1154

Henry VI. 1422-1461. AR Groat. hENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC, crowned bust facing, various privy marks / Long cross, various mints (Calais or London). Seaby, Coins of England, 1835 for type. Toned VF.

Order as item #(SP1154)

\$135/£90

Henry VIII
1509-1547

Henry VIII is held in ill-regard by many for his debasement of England's gold and silver coins. His coinage changed little for the first seventeen years of his reign, but in 1526 under his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, a major currency reform took place. The system of gold coinage was adjusted in an attempt to curb its migration to the Continent. The silver coinage design was changed and a young portrait of Henry VIII was placed upon his new reduced weight groat. This portrait of Henry shows the young King before the ravages of numerous marriages, ecclesiastical disputes, and excessive food and drink affected his life and looks.



SP1155

Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Groat. 2nd Coinage (1526-1544). hENRIC VI-II DI G REX AGL Z FRA, crowned bust right with long hair and the beginnings of jowls / Long cross superimposed on coat-of-arms of Henry. Seaby, Coins of England, 2337 for type. VF.

Order as item #(SP1155)

\$165/£110

Charles I
1625-1649

The coins of Charles I are amongst the most fascinating of all English coinages. The great variety of types and mints reflects the fortunes of a civil war, the outcome of which had a profound effect on the subsequent history of the country.

A few years ago a wonderful book on the coins of Charles was published. We recommend it highly. Order it from the book department.

SCBI 33. North, J.J. and P.J. Preston-Morley. **The John Brooker Collection. Coins of Charles I (1625-1649).** 1984. 130 plates.

Order as item #(E130)

\$37.50



SP1157

Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Shilling. Tower mint. Crowned bust left, XII behind / Arms of Charles. Seaby, Coins of England, 2787. VF, some irregularity in strike, typical of the coins of the time.

Order as item #(SP1156)

\$95/£65

SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM

France 3

CABINET DES MEDAILLES:

PAMPHYLIE, PISIDIE, LYCAONIE

AND GALATIA.

*by Edoardo Levante, in collaboration with
Peter Weiss*

Cloth bound with glossy dust jacket. 146 plates with text opposite describing 2675 coins from the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale. All catalogue entries include obverse and reverse descriptions, weight, pedigree and cross references to other sources. Includes: bibliography, index and lists of symbols, types, magistrates, countermarks, monograms and valuation marks. A most important catalogue on a much neglected area, much of which has not been covered elsewhere. This will replace

Waddington, BMC Lycia, BMC Galatia, BMC Lycaonia and certain parts of SNG von Aulock. A must reference for dealers and collectors, covering both Greek and Roman Provincial issues.

The following cities are covered: **Pamphylie**; Aspendos, Attaleia, Magydos, Pergé, Sidé, and Sillyon. **Pisidie**; Adada, Amblada, Andeda, Antioch, Apollonia Mordiaion, Ariassos, Baris, Ceraïtae, Codrula, Colbasa, Comama, Conana, Cremna, Eterna, Isinda, Lysinia, Olbasa, Palaïopolis, Panemoteichos, Pappa Tiberiopolis, Parlais, Pednelissos, Pogla, Prostanna, Sagalassos, Séleucie, Selgé, Sibidunda, Termessos, Timbriada, Tityassos, and Verbe. **Lycaonie**; Barata, Dalisandos, Derbé, Hyde, Iconium, Ilistra, Laranda, Laodicée Combusta, Lystra, and Savatra. **Galatie**; Rois de Galatie, Koinon de Galatie, Ancyre, Germa, Pessinus, and Tavion.

Publication is expected in January 1995,
Available from the book department
by the end of February.

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8. Direct all orders to Donna Graeff

GENERAL NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Archibald, M. and M. Cowell. **Metallurgy in Numismatics. Volume 3.** 1993. Hardbound with dust cover. 296 pages, 38 plates. **\$65.00** (X163)

Carson, R.A.G. **Mints, Dies and Currency. Essays Dedicated to the Memory of Albert Baldwin.** 1971. Hardbound. 336 pages, 23 plates. 18 articles by various experts on various numismatic fields. Includes: "The Dating and Arrangement of Hadrian's COS III," "The Sequence-marks on the Coinage of Carausius and Allectus," "The Shrewsbury Mint, 1249-1250," and more. **\$30.00** (X169)

Cooper, Denis R. **The Art and Craft of Coinmaking. A History of Minting Technology.** 1988. Hardbound. 264 pages, 285 illustrations. An historical account of the tools and machines used to produce coins from the beginning of coinage to the present time. The first seven chapters have information relevant to ancient and medieval numismatics. Winner of the 1989 IAPN Book of the Year. **\$55.00** (X106)

Cooper, Denis. **Coins and Minting.** 1983. 32 pages, illustrated throughout. Card covers. A look at how coins have been made through the centuries and their place in history. **\$5.00** (X189)

Friedberg, Robert. **Gold Coins of the World.** 1992. Hardbound. 736 pages, over 5000 illustrations throughout, tables of weights and fineness, valuations in two grades. An excellent survey of the gold coins issued throughout the world from ancient times to modern. Unsurpassed in content and scope. Over 15,000 coin types listed. **\$55.00** (F105)

Hoberman, Gerald. **The Art of Coins and Their Photography.** 1981. Hardbound. 397 pages, beautifully illustrated throughout. A must for the coin photographer. This book is a unique study of the aesthetic appeal of coins as communicated by photography. The main section of the book transports us through 2500 years of art and history with the finest numismatic photography. The latter part of the book contains the only definitive treatise on numismatic photography, simply explained. OP. **\$65.00** (X105)

Jacob, Kenneth. **Coins and Christianity.** 1985. Hardbound. 96 pages, illustrated throughout. A book for the beginning collector. This book lists coins mentioned in the Bible as well as coins that relay Christian themes. **\$14.00** (X108)

Junge, Ewald. **Seaby Coin Encyclopedia.** 1992. Card cover. 297 pages, illustrated throughout. Over 1500 entries arranged alphabetically covering all aspects of numismatics. A handy companion. **\$34.95** (X157)

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **1995 Standard Catalog of World Coins.** 1994. Soft bound. 2128 pages, illustrated throughout. The most complete listing of world coins from 1801 to the present. **\$47.95** (F107)

Kroh, Dennis. **Ancient Coin Reference Reviews.** 1993. Card covers. 107 pages, index. An updated compilation of the articles published in *The Collector* between November 1990 and September 1993. Dennis reviews and rates the standard and not so standard reference works for Greek, Roman Republic, Roman, Greek Imperial, Byzantine and Dark Ages numismatics. Very useful. **\$25.00** (X166)

Mackay, James. **Coin Facts & Feats.** 1993. Card cover. 264 pages, illustrated throughout. Encompassing all aspects of numismatics, ancient, foreign, tokens etc., this book shows vividly the fascination, the romance and the sheer interest of coins including details of mints and moneymakers, the production methods of coinage, and the uses to which coins have been put over the centuries. Interesting reading. **\$34.95** (X155)

Manning, Anne. **Valentine Duval: An Autobiography.** 1990. Hardbound. 142 pages. The story of the man responsible for the creation of the Austrian numismatic cabinet under Maria Theresa. A light and enjoyable read. **\$14.00** (X107)

Melville Jones, John R. **Testimonia Numaria - Greek and Latin Texts Concerning Ancient Greek Coinage. Volume 1: Texts and Translations.** 1993. Hardbound. 552 pages. This work contains 927 passages extracted from the works of Ancient Greek and Roman authors accompanied by translations on the facing page. In the first section, statements on the philosophy and nature of coinage are collected. Following are passages on the predecessors of coinage and the earliest coins. References to coins of individual mints and rulers appear next, followed by a number of sections dealing with the minting, the changing of money, forgeries, hoards, coin denominations and the coinage of Persia. Extracts from the *Onomasticon* of Julius Pollux and the lexicographers complete the list. This book will be of interest not only to professional numismatists and collectors, but also to ancient historians as well. **\$65.00** (GR215)

Oddy, W.A. **Metallurgy in Numismatics. Volume 2.** 1988. Hardbound with dust cover. 132 pages, 11 plates. **\$35.00** (X188)

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins.** 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins. See the book review in the *Classical Numismatic Review*, Volume 19-3. **\$39.95** (X159)

Reece, Richard and John Casey. **Coins and The Archaeologist.** 1988. Hardbound. 192 pages, 8 plates. The original edition was a collection of papers presented at a conference in 1973. This new revised edition incorporates the most recent research on coin finds in Roman Britain. **\$39.95** (X135)

Robinson, Frank. **Confessions of a Numismatic Fanatic: How to get the most out of coin collecting.** 1992. Hard cover. 210 pages, over 175 illustrations throughout. An excellent work for the beginner emphasizing the hobby's many pleasures. Topics covered include: getting started, grading, literature, coin preservation, and cherry picking among others. **\$19.95** (X156)

Yeoman, R.S. **Moneys of the Bible.** 1982. Card covers. 60 pages, illustrated throughout. **\$7.00** (X172)

GREEK NUMISMATICS

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 1: The Silver Coins of the East Celts and Balkan Peoples.** 1987. Hardbound. 80 pages, 31 plates. 500 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. **\$110.00** (GR127)

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 2: The Silver Coins of North Italy, South and Central France, Switzerland and South Germany.** 1990. Hardbound. 72 pages, 29 plates. 800 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. **\$110.00** (GR126)

Arnold-Biucchi, Carmen. **The Randazzo Hoard 1980, and Sicilian Chronology in the Early Fifth Century B.C.** 1989. Hardbound. ANS Numismatic Studies No. 18. 77 pages, 20 plates. Introduction, historical background, catalog, index. Excellent numismatic research. Valuable information on more than 500 Sicilian tetradrachms, including five new examples of the famous Naxos tetradrachm. A must for every serious classical numismatist. **\$50.00** (GR145)

Baldwin, A. **Symbolism on Greek Coins.** 1977 reprint. Hardbound. 112 pages, 6 plates. **\$20.00** (GR197)

Baldwin, A. **Facing Heads on Ancient Coins.** 1982 reprint. Card cover. 23 pages, 4 plates. **\$8.00** (GR198)

Bellinger, A.R. **Essays on the Coinage of Alexander The Great.** 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 132 pages, 3 plates. **\$29.00** (GR218)

Bellinger, A.R. **Troy the Coins**. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 220 pages, 27 double plates. A catalog of the Troy excavation coins with a corpus of the coinages of Ilium and Alexandria Troas. **\$35.00** (GR199)

Bopearachchi, Osmund. **Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques**. 1991. Card cover. 460 pages, 69 plates. The coins of the collection of Bibliothèque Nationale with additions from other sources. The latest work on this difficult series. French text. Important. **\$145.00** (GR130)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts. **Greek Coins - Museum Acquisitions 1950-1963**. 1964. Card cover. 78 pages, small sylloge format, full catalog descriptions, fully illustrated. A listing of 328 coins added to this magnificent collection. The BMFA collection is one of the finest in the United States, and the important acquisitions listed here include rare coins which are difficult or impossible to locate elsewhere. **\$15.00** (GR124)

Boutin, S. **Catalogue des Monnaies Grecques Antiques de l'Antienne Collection Pozzi**. 1979. Card cover. Two volumes. 290 pages, 202 plates. A catalog of the complete Pozzi collection, including 2500 coins not included in the *Ars Classica* sale. Every coin is illustrated and cross references to the Naville catalog are provided. **\$60.00** (GR173)

Cahn, H.A., Mildenberg, L., Russo, R., and Voegtli, H. **Antikemuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig: Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien**. 1988. Card cover. 276 pages, 571 coins cataloged and illustrated, 48 plates of enlargements. A beautiful collection now on permanent display at the Ludwig museum in Basel. Collection includes a large number of signed coins and all signatures are photographed and enlarged. **\$67.50** (GI110)

Calciati, R. **Pegasi**. 1990. Hardbound in two volumes with slip case. 732 pages illustrated throughout, 2855 coin listings. A study of the issues of Corinthian type staters, starting with Corinth itself, then continental Greece and ending with Magna Graecia and Sicily. Important. **\$350.00** (GR180)

Calciati, R. **Corpus Nummorum Siculorum. The Bronze Coinage**. 1987. A massive three-volume set, hardbound with a heavy slip-case. Covers all varieties of the bronze coinage of Sicily. Over 1300 pages long, nearly 8000 illustrations (over 2100 enlargements). A true corpus that will long be the primary reference. Bilingual Italian/English text. Not stocked on a regular basis. Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. **\$750.00** (GR249)

Carradice, Ian and Martin Price. **Coinage in the Greek World**. 1988. Hardbound. 160 pages, over 250 illustrations. A useful survey of Greek coinage, including discussions on history, modern research methods, coin production and the economic role of coinage in ancient Greece. **\$39.95** (GR136)

[Collection C.C.] **Monnaies Grecques d'Italie. Collection C.C.** 1994. A wonderful catalogue of a private collection consisting of 127 Greek Italian coins (36 from mainland Italy and 91 from Sicily). The first volume consists of 174 pages including 91 pages of introductory text. The coins are fully cataloged by Pierre Strauss and each is illustrated 1:1. The second volume is a folder of 70 unbound plates with each coin enlarged 4:1 and illustrated in full color. Both volumes are bound in grey cloth. A superbly prepared catalog and a must for anyone interested in Italian or Sicilian coins. Text in Italian. **\$250.00** (GR257)

Davis, Norman and Colin M. Kraay. **The Hellenistic Kingdoms**. 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 296 pages, 104 plates, maps, genealogical tables, glossary, bibliography and index. An historical survey of the leading Hellenistic dynasties that produced coinage. An invaluable background for anyone interested in royal Hellenistic coinage. **\$35.00** (GR153)

De La Tour, Henri. **Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises**. 1991 reprint. Hardbound. 78 pages and plates. Line drawings. Standard cited reference on Celtic coins. Excellent line drawings. **\$75.00** (GR129)

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